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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Sees 9-Point Recovery

French Seek American Accord

Los Angeles Opens Olympiad

Germans Get a Political Nap

Press Backs Bonus Break-Up

PRESIDENT HOOVER outlines a nine-point program under which his Administration is crystallizing its efforts to bring business recovery to the country. These headings suggest the scope and thoroughness of the undertaking: (1) Reorganization of the R. F. C., (2) movement to clear slums, (3) livestock and feeder loans, (4) farm marketing, (5) credit for production industries, (6) railway maintenance, (7) home loan banks, (8) reducing hours of labor, (9) more federal cooperation. In his statement the President speaks of wide consultations to be held in preparation for something that wins big battles in and out of war—united and concerted action on a broad front.

* * *

¶ France grows optimistic over the promise of a Franco-American accord. Premier Herriot works earnestly, hoping to do as well with Washington as he has done with London. Deliberately France takes the practical road to debts via arms, coming with proposals for limiting land forces, which Britain would also approve. If Washington accepts, France will attempt to get Italy to say yes. Herriot's manner and method sound like something—like something definite in the doing.

* * *

¶ Los Angeles experiences the most brilliant day in its brilliant history—inaugurating the Xth Olympiad. In a stadium seating 115,000, in a metropolis overflowing, Vice-President Curtis reviews a parade by 38 nations and welcomes the athletic world to America. In pageantry, appurtenances and significance the present show proves greater than the first Olympiad held in Greece 2700 years ago—it is 2700 times as great.

* * *

¶ Germany thanks the Prussian election for bringing it a respite from campaigning. By decree President von Hindenburg bans all public political activities between July 30 and Aug. 10. The countless wearers of uniforms must have time to go about their business and the police must have sleep. The orators who for four months have been daily depicting Germany going to pieces have themselves gone to pot. Even those who for as long have been shouting to Germany how to save itself must have a holiday—they haven't somehow been saving themselves.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the bonus army melting away. In spite of the invitation of the Mayor of Johnstown to the movers to come there, Pennsylvania tries to keep them aboard trucks it supplies until they reach the Ohio line. American newspapers give much space to the forced evacuation at the national capital. Editorial comment is almost unanimous, believing that the right action was taken and regretting that it was necessary. The New York Times strikes the general note—no insubordinate body of men can pretend that they are above the people and more powerful than the Government itself.

* * *

¶ Nanking Finance Minister T. V. Soong announces that the July Boxer indemnity of £33,000 will not be paid to Japan. Passing of the payment is said to be imperative, since the seizing of Manchuria's customs revenues by Japan, in the name of Manchukuo, has cut off China's income. No more payments until Japan recants. Japan is expected to rattle the sword in reply, but Nanking declares it is bound hard and fast by the peculiar barriers of business—"Regret to say that we can no pay; what you took away was him due you today. Savvy?"

* * *

¶ The National League for Economy finds itself moving from its formation in an atmosphere of popularity. Former President Coolidge, chairman, and the Advisory Council work out plans which will enable millions of interested Americans to have active places in the movement. The investigators blame conditions rather than individuals for the nation's spendthrift habits. The first item under attack—$450,000,000 going annually to uninjured war veterans—bespeaks mainly the natural generosity of flush times. These very vets may cheerfully climb down when shown the steed they are riding—the taut but tender neck of the taxpayer.

* * *

¶ Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, announces discovery of the origin of two hard-worked words. He finds that when Alexander the Great swept into India in 327 B. C. he found the natives chewing on a sweet cane called "kand," and that by the time the soldiers got chariot-loads of the stuff back to Macedonia it was candy. The same soldiers found in the Punjab a brown sweet powder new to them. Its name was "sakkara," but they crystallized the word into sugar. Peace advocates will thank Dr. Browne—for discovering an unsuspected vein of sweetness in war and warriors running back 2200 years.

Lloyd George to Get Gift Voted in 1918

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE "wheel" of Mr. David Lloyd George has come full-circle in the township of Aberavon, South Wales, where a complimentary silver casket voted to him in 1918, when he was Prime Minister, is now to be presented.

His political opponents came into office in the Aberavon municipality while the casket was still being made, with the result that presentation has been delayed for 14 years.

World Slump An Issue For U. S. to Settle

American Engineer Says Solution Lies in Big Increase in Imports

By WYONA DASHWOOD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—This is the story of an American who by a business coup was able in his late thirties to cut loose from connections in the United States and satisfy an old ambition to look the world and its people over, but, after 10 years of seeing peoples and places, found himself so absorbed in what was happening among the nations that he sat down and by the yardstick of common sense figured it out—at least to his own satisfaction.

This American is Mr. Philip B. Windsor, retired, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Close upon his graduation from Cornell University, he went to Cuba to help build a railroad, and afterward became the owner of a 1000-acre sugar plantation. His business venture went through fire and revolution, drought and ruinously low price levels, but in 1920 sugar boomed, and he sold his plantation when everybody else was buying. Then he and his wife decided to give five years to travel and study. As things turned out, however, it took them three years to learn French, German and Italian—a preparation they felt essential—and they found the world to be even larger and more fascinating than they had imagined. Ten years passed.

Got Out Drafting Board

By then the pass to which things had come was apparent everywhere, and one day Mr. Windsor got out his drafting board and, using the approach he knew best, undertook to work it out as he would have done a construction problem in the old days. It is good engineering to have a postulate from which to proceed to your problem, and to arrive at this he put a question mark after the popular belief that the economic crisis was the inevitable aftermath of the World War.

It was not the war, he contended, but failure to comply with the economic laws that govern international trade and finance and which rest upon the premise of mutual aid—and the failure was America's. Thence he derived what he believes to be the only possible solution of the economic crisis—the recognition and application in international trade and finance of three basic tenets:

1. International obligations can be paid only in goods and services.
2. The capacity of debtor na-

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Wheat Pit Files Government Suit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30 — The sixty-day closing order against the Chicago Board of Trade has been officially answered by the board's recourse to the federal courts. The law under which the Grain Futures Commission acted against the board is attacked. There is to be a test of whether the farmers have a right to have the Government control the private exchanges on which their grain is sold.

The farmers perfected their organization, through sponsorship and financial aid of the Farm Board, but were refused clearing house privileges on the Chicago Board, needed for clearing transactions there. The clearing house is a separate corporation, but is composed of members of the board. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation appealed for help to Washington. It got it. The board was told to grant the clearing privileges or suspend for two months.

The board's answer is to question the constitutionality of the Grain Futures Act of 1922, under which this order was given. In its petition, it raises 28 points.

Where's the Judge? Tossing Horseshoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 30—Oklahoma's Supreme Court justices have tossed aside their dignity to toss horseshoes on the Capitol lawns. With the same vim and vigor with which they preserve and propagate the laws of this State, they now take aim at a bright yellow stake.

Legal ringers have no place here, only those that are squarely about the stake count. Though the justices may cite precedent, argue points of difference, or carefully measure the evidence, it's still just a game, and they enjoy it more than any case in which three stenographers are hanging on their words.

New Conditions at Olympics Favor Smashing of Records

With Few Exceptions Olympic Records Are Behind World Marks—Victory, Past Performances Show, Goes to Man at His Best on Particular Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 30—Track and field annals of the Olympic Games are replete with spectacular and unexpected performances, and more thrills of this kind are anticipated for the tenth quadrennial revival of the carnival which starts here today. Standards of competition have improved steadily since the first of the modern order were held in 1896 at Athens, Greece, and with conditions at the Stadium and the Village here promising to be the best ever enjoyed by Olympic contenders, new marks are to be expected.

Advance in Olympic standards is indicated by the fact that only one of the 24 records antedates 1912. This is for the 200-meter dash, which was done in 21.6s. in 1904 by Archie Hahn of the United States at St. Louis. It has been equaled twice in Olympic meets, first by J. V. Scholz of the United States in Paris in 1924, and four years later by Helmut Kornig of Germany in a heat at Amsterdam. The world's record for this event is a full second faster than the Olympic mark, R. A. Locke of the United States doing 20.6s. at Lincoln, Neb., in 1926.

Archie Hahn at that 1904 meet in St. Louis won the 60-meter dash in record-tying time of 7s.; won the 100-meter dash in 11s. and completed the list with his 200-meter victory. This meet at St. Louis was not largely patronized by foreign teams; so when the intermediate games of 1906 were held in Athens, Hahn went over and again won the 100-meter dash, this time in 11.2s. His name thus appears four times in the Olympic ledger, though the 1906 games are not given full standing.

With all their rapid advance, the Olympic records are behind the world's records all the way down the line, with two exceptions. There are explanations of this which have nothing to do with the quality of competition, as most of the world's record breakers compete in the Olympics. It should be remembered that records are not often broken to order. Also, that Olympic contests are battles as well as essays against time and distance. And victory goes to the athlete who happens to be best the day of the test, whereas the vanquished may include several who could defeat the winner nine times out of 10.

It is curious to note that many world's records have been made by Olympic performers immediately after the games, while on barnstorming tours. Weather conditions

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'NATIONAL DAY' IS CELEBRATED BY ALL MEXICO

Thousands of Children in Colorful Dress Parade Streets of Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 30—Thousands of green-and-red-costumed Mexican school children trooped down the sun-flooded streets of the Mexican capital yesterday to do their enthusiastic bit in celebrating Mexico's "National Day."

The whole line of march was decorated, even the lampposts and copper-green waterspouts, hanging far over the narrow sidewalks, flaunting streamers in national colors and adding to the kaleidoscopic picture.

Mile after mile for six hours groups of swarthy-skinned smiling school children, with flashing eyes, filed by the reviewing stands where President Ortiz Rubio, Cabinet officials and resident diplomats took their salutes.

In the ever changing colorful parade were bodies representing the various states, each body in a distinguishing costume, as well as delegations of commercial and patriotic organizations. Mixed in with the marchers were the allegorical floats decorated with the endless variety of flowers from the canal banks of Xochimilco and the valley.

Yesterday was a nation-wide holiday with similar parades and celebrations held on a smaller scale in other Mexican cities and towns. It marked the high spot of the Government's campaign to have Mexican industry built up within the country, and the reaction of the public to the well-directed movement was reflected in the spirited demonstration held.

Counseling against misinterpretation of the objects of the nationalistic campaign abroad President Rubio asserted that the movement has as its goal a legitimate aspiration that Mexico must find the solution to the economic crisis within the country itself and in doing so "develop Mexico without prejudice to foreigners."

Under government auspices the drive to increase the consumption of Mexican-made products has been especially active in the past three months.

"The nationalistic campaign," President Rubio said, "has progressed with increasing intensity and in this manner reflecting the legitimate aspiration of the country to create its own life and ably furnish its inhabitants with indispensable elements for its sustenance and welfare."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

12—Education for Intemperance

WE NOW have two new and powerful advertising agencies, the radio and the movies. Suppose that the liquor business were again legalized and were making daily use of these agencies. Education for intemperance would have a new power. What have we with which to combat it?

We could, perhaps, if we could raise enough money, use these same agencies as a means of educating for temperance. But where could we get money enough to match the vast sums which the money-making liquor business would be prepared to spend? Education for temperance needs help from the Government in some form or other. Otherwise, education for intemperance will run circles around it.

'KEEP MOVING,' PINCHOT'S ORDER TO BONUS ARMY

Truckloads Aim for Ohio Line, While Others 'Dig In' at Johnstown, Penna.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., July 30—Steps to form a nation-wide organization of "Khaki Shirts" are being taken here today by leaders of the bonus expeditionary forces while a bedraggled army of veterans, worn out by the retreat from Washington, where they were routed by the armed forces of the United States on Thursday and Friday dig in at Ideal Park, a private site two miles outside the city limits.

Other veterans are moving by motortruck straight across the State toward the Ohio line, about 100 miles distant. This was the result of an ultimatum from Gov. Gifford Pinchot demanding that the men keep moving.

The Governor expressed willingness to supply trucks for the footweary veterans at the Maryland line near Emmettsburg, famous in Lee's Gettysburg campaign, where they were transferred from Maryland trucks, supplied to transport them across the old line state to that point. Governor Pinchot ruled that none of these men traveling in trucks would be permitted to stop off within the borders of Pennsylvania.

R. C. Elison, national contact officer of the veterans, said, however, that many of these truck riders were dropping off along the roads and joining the forces making camp here.

Grimly remindful of the World War days of 1917, the bonus army began moving into this city last night to face possibly another rebuff at the hands of civilians, as townspeople and business leaders protested the mobilization, and the publisher of the Johnstown Democrat, leading morning newspaper, called on Gov.

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Canada's 12-Mile Ship Law Upheld

LONDON, July 30 (Canadian Press)—Acting favorably on the appeal of Mr. E. R. Croft from the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday, judges of the judicial committee of the Privy Council upheld the validity of the Canadian statute which says that as far as Canadian vessels are concerned, Cnadian terrtorial waters extend for 12 marine miles from the coast.

It has long been recognized, the judgment points out, that for certain purposes, notably police, revenue, public health, and fisheries, a state may enact laws affecting ships on the sea to a distance exceeding the ordinary limits of its territory. Once it was found that the particular topic of legislation was among those on which the Dominion Parliament might competently legislate, the judges saw no reason to restrict the permitted scope of such legislation by any other consideration than those applicable to a fully sovereign state.

They held it difficult to conceive that the Imperial Parliament, in bestowing plenary powers on the Dominion Parliament regarding customs, should withhold the power to enact provisions similar in scope to those which had long been an integral part of imperial customs legislation.

The action originated from the seizure of a schooner, registered at Digby, N. S., and owned by Sylvester Dunphy, with a cargo of liquor, on June 13, 1929, by a national revenue patrol boat of which E. R. Croft was the commander.

Dunphy sought the return of the vessel and cargo, or payment of their value, and damages for their detention. The defense was that the vessel had dutiable goods on board, was "hovering" within 12 marine miles of the coast and was liable to seizure.

DOMINIONS SEEK TARIFF FAVORS FROM BRITAIN

Canada Asks Preference on Wheat and Duties on Meat Products

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 30—The veil of mystery drawn over the desires of the Dominions at the Imperial Economic Conference was lifted slightly today.

Canada seeks in the British market a preference on wheat of 4 cents a bushel, a meat tariff of 3 to 6 cents, with a possible rebate for the Argentine, a preference on barley, and a tax on dairy products, including a preference of about 4 cents on butter.

The Dominion also desires a quota on Danish and other foreign imports into Britain, preferences on lumber, copper, chemical products and continued preferences on canned fish, fruits and wines, among other things.

Southern Rhodesia wants to sell tobacco to Canada. In exchange it can take Canadian hard wheat. Southern Rhodesia has no seaboard, but a railway is being built across mandated territories to Walvis Bay, which will afford a sea route for its exports. "We can sell Canada oranges in winter," declared one of the members of the Rhodesian group. "Our season is opposite to that of the United States, so even if you do buy oranges there, we can supply them when there are no fresh oranges from the States."

Faces Soviet Competition

Southern Rhodesia grows a certain amount of wheat but it needs Canada's hard wheat to mix with it. The colony has been hard hit by Soviet competition in minerals. Like Canada it produces asbestos, but the Russian asbestos production has injured the mining industry. Chrome is also a Rhodesian product, there being mountains of chrome which must be quarried, not mined. With a community of interests Southern Rhodesia is bending every effort to strengthen its trade relations with the North American Dominion.

Apart from the activities of these two countries the whole deliberations are enshrouded in secrecy. The reason for the secrecy lies in the fact that no country makes its position fully known at the start.

From a reliable source it was learned that the method of procedure among the delegates is for certain goods to be presented on which preferential rates are offered. After discussion and hearing what the other side has to offer items are withdrawn and others substituted

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China Withholds Boxer Indemnities Pledged to Japan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 30—The Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, announced today that Nanking had decided to withhold Japanese boxer indemnity payments totaling £33,000 for July.

Commenting on this action, Mr. Soong said: "In violation of existing international agreements Japan seized Manchurian customs revenues pledged for loans and indemnities. Until now Nanking has continued regular payment.

"However, these seizures have now reached large figures and Nanking is not in a position to continue paying Japan while not receiving the revenues from the custom houses which the Japanese authorities seized."

Mr. Soong intimated that indemnities would be withheld until the Japanese released the Manchurian customs funds. The Boxer indemnities continue until 1944, and Japan, like several other countries, has agreed to use subsequent payments for "cultural enterprises" in China. However, it is considered certain that Japan will vigorously protest any action which may strengthen military demands for further movements in China.

Hoover Formulates Relief Under Nine-Point Program

Will Work With Industrial Leaders in Each of 12 Federal Reserve Districts and on a Basis to Act as Spur to Recovery

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—President Hoover's efforts toward business recovery are now proceeding on a nine-point front. The Chief Executive took time off long enough in his unremitting efforts to aid industrial recovery and employment revival to outline the program under which he is proceeding.

In a formal statement, the wide scope of present federal administration efforts was revealed. Mr. Hoover announced for the first time, that when these nine-points have been pressed somewhat further he will revive his series of conferences with business and industrial committees, in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts. The purpose of these future conferences will be to give a measure of unity to the broad action needed to achieve the common goal of bringing prosperity.

The nine-point outline of administration activity on the economic front gives a clear and dramatic picture of the multifarious work now being pressed by the President. The points follow:

The Nine Points

1. Reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
2. Stimulation of a movement for slum clearance.
3. Coördinated program for livestock and feeder loans.
4. Study of farm marketing aid.
5. Expansion of credit for production industries.
6. Railway conferences to encourage maintenance programs.
7. Organization of new home loan bank system.
8. Study of plans to cut work hours of labor.
9. Preliminary study being made of other types of federal coöperation.

Mr. Hoover's statement gave specific information on a number of the foregoing points. For the first time, Mr. Hoover explained that a board of engineers will be set up to pass upon each of the "self-liquidating engineering projects," for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make loans. The loans are to be made from a special fund of $1,500,000,000 added by the recent relief act.

In connection with the Hoover statement, it was explained unofficially that the "pocket veto" applied to a bill for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to livestock raisers, dairy farmers and crop planters was the result of Mr. Hoover's conclusion that such loans could already be made by the cor-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

SPLIT POLITICS SAID TO CAUSE WASTE EFFORT

World Disunity Blamed for Nonefficiency of Economic Machine

By ROLAND H. SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 30—Like a giant flywheel without adequate bearings to control and capitalize on its power, the modern economic machine fails to perform the great good of which it is capable, chiefly because political divisions of the world retard its natural operation.

Around this summary with its emergency call to action for bringing political affairs into gear with economic actualities, the Institute of Politics at Williams College today marshalled talent gathered from three continents.

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, tossed this issue into the limelight with a warning that ran back through history to the breakdown of the Roman economic and political system.

Ventured affirmation of Professor Toynbee's conclusion that economic well-being in the ancient world thrived during periods of political unity and disintegrated when states erected tariff walls and warred on each other, was immediate.

Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago, opened his round table on peace treaties and the map of Europe with a statement that current economic difficulties on that continent arise largely from political disunity.

United States' Policy Criticised

As if responsibility for world-wide trade recession was not enough to indict national selfishness and hostility, blame for virtual war in the Far East was added to the list of charges. Japanese members of the round table on Sino-Japanese relations denied that economic distress within the Island Empire caused the invasion of Manchuria. On the contrary, social and political provocations—in other words, effects of failure to coöperate—brought affairs to the breaking point, they contended.

Finally, commercial policies of the United States were held responsible for restricting the flow of world trade, at a round table presided over by Mr. W. W. Cumberland of New York, who has served as finan-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

REICH ELECTION TO TEST POWER OF HITLER VOTE

Political Truce Decreed to Afford Respite After Stiff Campaign

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 30 — Politics will take a 10-day holiday in Germany following the Reichstag election tomorrow.

In an emergency decree issued today President von Hindenburg banned all demonstrations and public political activities from July 31 to Aug. 10. This will give the nation, especially the police, a respite from the vigorous activity and campaigning in the fourth major election in 4½ months.

Political truces, though peculiar to German politics, are not unusual. The last one during the Easter season was to prevent overt campaigning between the presidential and the presidential run-off elections.

Tomorrow's election will indicate the strength of the National Socialists in Germany. Since the Facists' first sensational gains in attaining 107 seats in the Reichstag in 1930, they have grown to the largest single party in Germany upon a platform committing them to supplant parliamentary government by a Third Reich dictatorship. General opinion is that they will not gain sufficient seats to command an outright majority without coalition. It is more important whether they show losses or gains compared with the 16,000,000 votes for Herr Adolf Hitler in the presidential run-off contest.

In the final Center Party campaign meeting Dr. Heinrich Bruening criticized the von Papen Cabinet as exceeding the dictatorial powers of Article Forty-eight of the Constitution. It is emphasized that Chancellor von Papen never submitted his Cabinet or program to Parliament while Dr. Bruening himself, although using decrees instead of legislation, always depended on a Reichstag confidence vote as a basis of parliamentary procedure. He warned against "constitutional experiments" and a dictatorship which would weaken rather than strengthen the power of the state.

Herr Gregor Strasser, Herr Hitler's political organizer, told a mass meeting of the National Socialists that the Fascist foreign policy "is to utilize the difficulties of other nations to make the treaties of previous days meaningless." He added that after elections the Fascists will not engage in a coalition with the Centrists. Under the Third Reich, he said, all art, drama, sports, economics and politics will be controlled solely on the basis of their "value to the nation."

Tale of Baltimore Lamplighter And His Dog Nears Last Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30 — The last of the Baltimore lamplighters, a picturesque brigade dear to many generations, will soon relinquish his ladder and pole, bringing to a climax the process of gradual replacement which began with the installation of the first electric street light here 52 years ago.

James Bateman, the last lamplighter, was followed everywhere by his dog Teddy, a friendly animal of mixed lineage, who took great interest in the proceedings and learned to wait at the foot of the six-runged ladder, paws on the lower rung, while his master made the ascent and the necessary adjustments above.

Mr. Bateman covered at dusk the suburban development of Keswick, in which were the last group of street lamps, 84 in number, requiring attention by hand. Like his predecessors, when Baltimore was a small village with a row or two of flickering oil lamps overhead, Mr. Bateman made friends with the children of Keswick, and often had two or three of them following him to see what strange things he did to his lamps—a proceeding which always has exercised a peculiar fascination for small boys. It was a fortunate boy who was permitted to climb the ladder and light one of the gas lamps.

Many of the lamplighters became traditional community figures. One of these was William Crane, who pulled the levers on South Baltimore lamps for 25 years.

Although the job of lamplighter goes into the discard as soon as the last of the 84 Keswick lights can be fitted with self-starters, Mr. Bateman will not be left jobless. The device which turns on the lights has lessened his labor and elevated him, in fact, into an overseer. The clocks which regulate the hour at which the lamps are lighted simultaneously need attention and must be changed with the changing time of sunset. This supervision and regulation now fall to Mr. Bateman and Teddy.

Baltimore's electric lighting system dates from 1880, when two groups of electric lights were installed. A source of wonderment at the time, and prophecies that they would never replace gas were soon augmented by two more, and in a decade or two the number of lamplighters had decreased until one man was turning on hundreds of street lights at a time by simply throwing a switch.

The office of lamplighter was long held to be one of the choicest political plums, and was bestowed as the reward for preelection services.

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THINGS PRESENT

More good prohibition ammunition in the editorial "Millions to Make Beer Drinkers."

Confidential to mothers: Read "Aw, She Understands a Fellow," on the Educational page. And there's an idea for you in "Scheduling the Car," too.

For entertaining gossip about books, read "Bookman's Holiday," a feature on the combined Art, Music, Theater, Books page.

You may know how to pronounce all the words in today's "Word a Day," but some folks like to play safe, anyway.

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver's supply of acid does not seem to have run dry, as you will note by what he has to say about liquor and states' rights Monday! These are days when one should never miss his "Prohibition Facts."

The Rime-O-Grams next week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) are based on cathedrals and temples. (Perhaps you have observed that they are getting harder.)

Monday, you remember, is a bright spot in the week for the youngsters—the Children's page.

FRANCO-U.S. MOVE SEEKS FULL ACCORD

Arms and Trade Questions to Be Negotiated by Two Governments

BRITAIN IN TOUCH WITH ARRANGEMENT

Paris Expects Later Action on Debts and Emergence From Isolation

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 30—A Franco-American accord on further details of disarmament and commercial questions, preparatory to later solution of the war debt problem, appears a possibility as the result of new negotiations now instituted here with the Herriot Government.

The British Government will be kept in close touch with the progress of these negotiations, especially as regards disarmament, and results are expected to be a better general undertaking between the three countries which stand today as the greatest bulwarks of liberalism and democracy.

France and the United States will try to get together on a possible method of limiting land armies and it is understood that Great Britain is likely to accept any basis they may succeed in establishing for this class of armaments. It will then remain for France to win the consent of Italy and other countries to this formula in preparation for resumption of the disarmament conference next January.

Budgets and Effectives

Possibility of reducing military budgets will be left in the hands of a committee set up at Geneva for this purpose while Paris conversations will deal more definitely with the question of effectives. Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, counselor at the American Embassy at Paris who has earned a reputation as an authority on disarmament questions, will have an important part in the negotiations with the Herriot Government.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, who returned last Tuesday from a visit to the United States, will give his attention primarily to negotiations for a new commercial treaty between France and the United States and the removal of vexatious trade disagreements which have caused some friction. The Franco-American trade negotiations are expected to be closely related to similar Franco-British discussions in connection with the new Franco-British trade treaty provided for by their "confidence accord."

It is realized by M. Edouard Herriot, the Prime Minister, that no definite action on debts can be expected from America before the presidential election in November. But by clearing up certain points of disarmament and commercial questions the way will be clear for a new debt settlement which France urgently desires and which it is thought American opinion is beginning to approve.

The fact that the American Senator, Mr. William E. Borah, has admitted the need for some reduction in debts after so long opposing any alteration whatever, is interpreted here as showing a new trend in American attitude.

The new negotiations with America are hailed with enthusiasm by Ere Nouvelle, organ of Prime Minister Herriot's Radical Party, which does not hesitate to describe these conversations as "negotiations of capital importance." M. Herriot undoubtedly hopes to reach some such general and cordial understanding with the United States as he has arrived at with England, thus removing France still further from the position of isolation in which it stood when he came into power two months ago.

Greater optimism that America and France can agree on the principal questions outstanding now prevails in Paris than for some time past.

United States Invited To Financial Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The United States has been invited to sit in at the World Financial Conference under the League of Nations as proposed by the recent Lausanne Conference. Department of State officials, without comment upon the invitation, indicated that the suggestion was under consideration. They refused to say whether the invitation came from Lausanne, Geneva, Paris or London.

Despite this invitation there is no particular reason to believe that the Government has altered its policy on war debts, reparations and disarmament since a similar conference was suggested in London several months ago. However, the invitation opens the way for a parley as proposed by Senator William E. Borah, (R), Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Tariff discussions in the proposed conference will not be favored by all Republican leaders, who consider one subject purely domestic. Under the resolution adopted at Lausanne the proposed world conference to devise means of raising commodity prices, stabilizing currency and bettering economic conditions would be composed of financial and economic experts representing the leading world powers. The financial experts would consider a means of bettering the price of silver and the plans for stabilizing currency.

BERLIN AIRWAYS TO REACH CHINA IN RECORD TIME

Route to South America Also to Be Covered by New Schedules

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Three and a half days from Berlin to Shanghai and five days from Berlin to Rio de Janeiro is the flying schedule of two new air services planned by the German Luft Hansa for the end of this year and the beginning of 1933.

Plodding camel mail caravans will be superseded by the wings of the proposed trans-Asiatic flying service. A floating airport—a steamship stationed in midocean—will be provided for the projected transatlantic route.

The first lap of the Latin-American service will be from Berlin to Cadiz, a port on the west coast of Spain, and will be flown by fast land planes. In Cadiz the mail will be transferred to flying boats which will take it to British Gambia, one of the most westerly points on the African coast.

New Type of Catapult

Here a flying boat will be hurled into the air by a new type of compressed air catapult, twice as large as those now used for launching mail planes from transatlantic liners. The new 130-foot catapult will eliminate the strain to which the heavily loaded hull of the flying boat would be subjected in taking off from the water.

The flying boat heads for the ship stationed in midocean. There it is hoisted on board with the aid of a so-called "floating sail." After having been refueled, it is shot off by catapult for Brazil.

In Pernambuco on the Brazilian coast the mail is transferred to planes of the Condor Syndicate which coöperates with the Luft Hansa. These carry it to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Rio de Janeiro being reached in five days from Berlin and Buenos Aires in six days. The mail will also be sent across the Andes to Chile where it will be distributed by the Aerolloyd, a flying company working partly with German capital and using Junkers planes.

Saving Over Airship Service

The new service is expected to be speedier than the present French service which uses fast steamships for carrying the mail across the ocean. It will also be able to compete with the Graf Zeppelin, the Luft Hansa claims, as it is said to operate at a lower cost than the airship service.

The service to the Far East is being drawn up in coöperation with Soviet Russia and China. Already the "Eurasia," a German-Chinese air traffic company, is organizing the service on Chinese territory. It has just received a monopoly for carrying mail from the Chinese Government. Along its route will be several cities of 800,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants of which the outer world knows but little.

The "Deruluft" Company (the German-Russian air traffic company which operates the Berlin-Moscow air service) has pledged itself to make connection with the planes of the Eurasia Company. Its line across Siberia runs via Kasan and Semipalatinsk. A joint Russian-Chinese airport will be established, straddling the international frontier at Bachti. The Russians are organizing night services which will cut down the time of the preliminary schedules.

Speedier Planes Developed

On this trans-Asia service new planes developing 170 to 190 miles an hour, which are being built for the Luft Hansa by the Junkers and the Hienkel factories, are expected to be used. This would permit covering the entire distance of 5750 miles in 3½ days—a speed which will not be attempted on initial schedule. The new planes will also be used on a part of the South American route.

These fast planes also will be placed on the Berlin-London service, covering the distance in three hours. One will then be able to send a letter to London by the morning mail plane and receive an answer by the evening plane. These fast planes would reduce the traveling time from London to Shanghai to less than four days.

Using the two new services one could fly halfway around the globe, from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil across the South Atlantic, Europe and Asia to Shanghai—not as a stunt but on a commercial basis—in 8½ days.

World Slump Issue For U. S. to Settle

(Continued from Page 1)

tions to make payments equals the excess of their exports over their imports.

3. The capacity of creditor nations to receive payments equals the excess of their imports over their exports.

In short, he concluded, it was just as much a world obligation for a creditor nation to receive payments as for a debtor nation to make payments.

Pondered It Long

It was so simple that he pondered it long and carefully in his study at Abazzio, Italy, where he could look across the bay to Fiume and the mountains and weigh a problem most particularly. He was an American of a rare sort, in that he had got to the point where he could see his country and its ways objectively, and it seemed to him there was a grave misunderstanding in the United States concerning international debts and foreign trade policies.

The Czechoslovakian cook who did not understand his language was Mr. Windsor's audience while the formula was taking shape, and then he packed up and went to Geneva.

"I was 54," he said, "and it was the first time in my life I had a conviction that I wanted to fight for."

In Geneva he saw many people, but their interest in his plan to end the world depression was not action, and after fruitless months, he left the city on the lake for America to seek a hearing in quarters where results might be had. Meanwhile he has written out his plan in pamphlet form as "A Message to the American People."

Perhaps the chief difference between Mr. Windsor and other problem-solvers who crowd the lists today is that, having found his common sense answer out of hearing of the theories of the economists and the oratory of the politicians, he sees it now as his duty to communicate it to his own people, and the matter of getting it to their ears he has taken as his chief task.

"It is widely believed in America," he said, "that we have played the rôle of a benevolent big brother to the rest of the world in our lavish extensions of credit and generosity in making foreign investments, and that other nations do not show the gratitude and appreciation we have the right to expect. Viewed objectively, you get a very different picture.

Became a Creditor Nation

"At the end of the World War the United States had become a creditor nation without realizing the responsibility attached to this changed status, while the European nations were prostrated and all but ruined. Common sense and a prudent regard for our own interests—to say nothing of true benevolence toward our poverty-stricken neighbors — indicated that we should curtail our exports and increase our imports while making loans to aid the industrial and economic recovery in Europe.

"Instead of this, we maintained and increased our exports in utter disregard for the welfare of other nations and the economic law, which prescribes that a creditor nation cannot maintain a favorable trade balance without destroying economic stability and bringing about inevitably a world crisis.

"Including the war period, we have sold over $22,000,000,000 more of goods and services to foreign nations than we have bought from them. We have been able to do this only because we have flooded the world with unsound credit inflation and the world's markets with our goods in destructive competition with our debtors.

"The rest of the world now owes us some $20,000,000,000, in which war debts figure for about one-third. We are still striving to maintain a favorable trade balance, although every dollar of export surplus is a dollar irretrievably lost to the American people. This cruise on the uncharted sea of international trade has cost us more than $1,000,000,000 a year. If it were only our loss, we could perhaps afford it, but our policy has brought three-quarters of the world to the brink of ruin.

Spiritual Awakening

"When the American people, who are in no wise to blame, realize that they have been led into a world disaster, there will be a spiritual awakening here such as the world has never seen. When it comes, the end of the world crisis will be in sight, because every loyal, honest American will demand that the Government coöperate with other nations to establish permanent world peace, both political and economic, and restore economic stability by international trade agreements based upon a live-and-let-live policy that will accord with economic law."

A chief fallacy in American thought on international obligations is, he holds, that, if the United States' debtors would reduce their armaments costs, they could pay their debts with the savings.

"No matter how much they saved through disarmament or in any other way," he declared, "they could not transfer any of those savings to us save as, and to the extent that, they could be converted into exportable goods."

Mr. Windsor sees as another fallacy that France can pay the United States out of her abnormal gold reserves. These gold reserves do not belong to France, he continued, "but to the citizens of many nations throughout the world who, having lost confidence in the economic stability of their own country have deposited their wealth in France for safety, and will withdraw it when confidence is restored.

"Gold," he said, "is not a medium of international exchange; it is a standard to which the values of currency and goods may be referred. While the analogy is far from perfect, it is as absurd to attempt to pay international obligations with gold as to buy cloth with yardsticks.

"There are in the world $11,000,000,000 of gold, of which the United States has $4,000,000,000, the other $7,000,000,000, by a coincidence, equaling the present value of the war debts.

Would Have $11,000,000,000

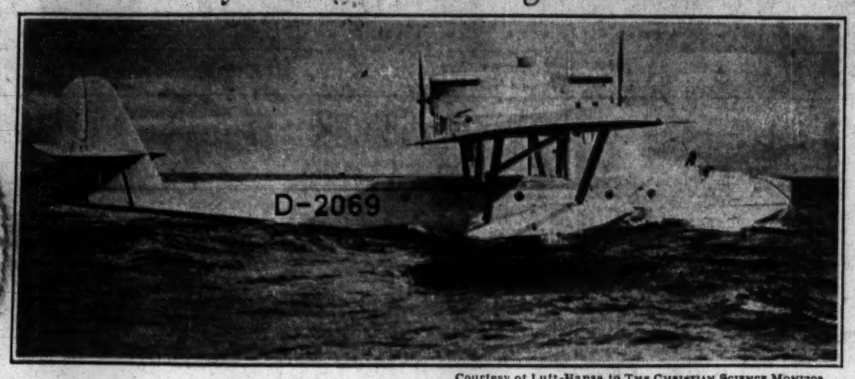
"If it were possible to force the rest of the nations to abandon gold and send it to us in payment of war debts, we could have the entire $11,000,000,000. What could we do with it? Two things: re-loan it to the other nations, which would keep the debt situation as it is, or buy goods and services with it. But if we are going to use it for the latter, we may as well take these in the first place."

A third fallacy, he holds, is that war debts are but a trifling percentage of the national budgets of debtor nations. This has nothing to do with the problem of how the debts can be paid, he contends, "the only percentage that is relevant being the percentage these payments represent of capacity to pay and capacity to receive."

Something of Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan's idea of an Anglo-American naval alliance as a peace instrumentality is reflected in Mr. Windsor's scrutiny of the problem of world peace. He advances on the theory that world reduction of armaments depends upon assurance of permanent world peace—an assurance that would entail United States' coöperation with other nations. Were the United States and Great Britain to ally with France to this end, the prestige of such an association. Mr. Windsor declared, would attract the alignment of other powers — Italy, Germany, Japan, probably Russia. Economically effective reduction of armaments would then be possible.

"Peace and security within national boundaries have ever been maintained through the enforcement of the law," he continued. "Moral force is public opinion, backed up by military or police power. The necessity of employing the latter to back up the former diminishes in inverse ratio to its efficiency. Application of this principle to international relations makes it apparent that world peace and security can be established and maintained by a coöperative agreement. The method of enforcement would be the same, moral force being world opinion and military power a potential international army, navy and air force, adequate to meet any emergency, and, therefore, in accordance with the principle stated, never required, or even needing to be mobilized."

Germany Strengthens Foreign Air Services



Courtesy of Luft-Hansa to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLYING BOAT TO BE USED ON SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

DICTATORSHIP MOVE DENIED BY VON PAPEN

Action Taken in Prussia Only Temporary, Reich Chancellor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—American listeners heard the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, in a radio talk last night in the course of which he definitely denied that the dictatorship in Prussia was intended to be permanent or that one for Germany was contemplated. He attributed this expedient to disordered conditions in Germany due to the action of the Communists.

The Chancellor said in part:

"The quest for order and authority constitutes a fundamental trend in German character. . . . Order and security in our domestic affairs are the most important requirements of the hour.

"As yet it seems that the outside world does not quite realize that Germany was endangered by the aspect of civil war. This was due to the growing tension between the adherents of the extreme Right and those of the extreme Left. These two movements have nothing in common. Whereas the National Socialist movement aspires to nothing but national regeneration, the Communist is directed against the cultural foundation of our national and social life.

Disorders Laid to "Reds"

"Communism must therefore be termed a revolutionary movement and a danger to this country and the world. The Communists had succeeded in building up powerful fighting units all over the State of Prussia. Recent disorders were due, with very few exceptions, to their illegal activities.

"No government could have continued to tolerate this state of affairs if it was not to give up its own authority.

"As is known from reports in the press, order is now reëstablished throughout Germany. The present Government will see to it that this order will under no circumstances be disturbed.

"The provisional régime which was instituted in Prussia by the appointment of a Reich commissioner was never meant to be of a permanent nature. It was nothing but a temporary arrangement to meet an emergency. No German state will be infringed upon.

"What we have achieved is the re-establishment of government authority. The forthcoming elections will, I hope, justify the measures which we have adopted.

"Since my appointment as Chancellor of the Reich fears have been expressed abroad lest this Government might favor the establishment of a dictatorship in Germany. Neither myself nor my colleagues in the Government will lend their support to any such movement.

Treaty Provisions Attacked

"The real source of all Germany's despair and all its discontent is to be found in the Treaty of Versailles. There is no German who would acknowledge as just those provisions of the treaty which placed Germany in a state of inferiority.

"In the first place, this applies to our German youth, who, owing to present deplorable economic conditions, are suffering from the most severe privations, and are all the more unable to understand why they should go on suffering for the injustice inflicted upon us under that treaty.

"The German people desire nothing more than to live in peace, in order that they may turn all the energies which they possess to the great problems which have to be solved to bring about the reconstruction of the world after the war.

"But it seems intolerable to the German people that by now, 14 years after the war, their claim to equality, to which they feel entitled as a great civilized nation, should still be withheld from them under the discriminating provisions of the Treaty of Versailles."

Von Schleicher's Views Indorsed by Cabinet

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—When Gen. Kurt von Schleicher threatened to arm Germany if the other nations do not disarm, he spoke for every member of the German Cabinet, the Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, told the French Ambassador yesterday.

Moreover, he said, the general's sentiments are those of the whole German nation.

M. André François Poncet, the Ambassador, had come to protest against General von Schleicher's radio talk of last Wednesday in which there was a threat to defy the Treaty of Versailles and reorganize the German defenses to provide real security for the nation.

His protest was followed by another in Paris, where the Premier, M. Edouard Herriot, told Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, that the speech was tactless and inopportune. The Premier objected particularly to a passage which referred to the French attitude toward disarmament as hypocritical.

Political Disunity Called Inefficient

(Continued from Page 1)

cial adviser to several Latin-American nations.

Through all of these sessions the need for political accord based on a recognition that no nation can prosper alone was stressed. Professor Toynbee drew striking parallels between conditions in the Roman Empire during the first three centuries and present world events.

Contrary to the common assumption that Rome was an armed camp and a conqueror at all times, he said, there were at least two centuries when order had been established and men under arms were reduced to less per capita than in demilitarized Germany. During this period, political unity throughout the Empire set up a framework within which economic activity thrived.

"For the best part of two centuries," he declared, "peace and free trade were solid realities: 'going concerns' which everybody took for granted."

Then in the third century came a breakdown in political unity, with resultant destruction of commerce. States formerly held in the bond of the Empire adopted attitudes comparable to present nationalism. They broke up the free flow of trade, piled up military machines and sent the Empire down into economic ruin.

Sees Downward Course

To avert similar misfortune in the modern world—and Professor Toynbee believes current disturbances are warning trends downhill—he would have world statesmen devote conscious and concerted efforts toward agreement. That they recognize this need is shown by formation of the League of Nations, signing of the Kellogg Pact, Washington and London Naval Treaties and other accords, he added.

"The post-war collective system is not just an interesting set of experiments in international law," Professor Toynbee continued. "It is a belated attempt to construct the modern equivalent of that Roman political world order with which the fortunes of the Roman economic world order were bound up. Now, as then, it is manifest that without the frameworkk of a political order, the economic order cannot exist."

Specific illustration of this point was given by Professor Schmitt. Europe before the World War, he said, was organized in large political ententes within which trade barriers were little more than curbstones. In the effort to give self-determination to small nations, these large units were broken into many small ones. Those in turn became nationally conscious and erected artificial trade barriers.

It was not even hinted that a return to the political ententes of prewar days would be desirable. But authorities here agreed that until tariff walls become curbstones or less, in some new political set-up, the right use of self-determination will not be achieved.

Cites Tariff Inconsistency

Mr. Cumberland touched upon the tariff policy of the United States by asking why the Government should spend money to promote exports and not imports. He explained that, in the long run, there can be no exports without imports.

While these economic discussions were charting the course of much that will be considered here in coming weeks, the second general conference on arms limitation analyzed military systems. Count E. Westarp, formerly major general on the German general staff in the World War, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Mettler of the United States Army and officials of the Foreign Policy Association compared notes.

Count Westarp discounted fears of German secret armaments and the possible use of police for soldiers. He showed that France could mobilize eight white, five colored and five cavalry divisions at the border within one or two days, while Germany's 100,000 soldiers and 150,000 policemen could not possibly face such a display of force at any time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mettler advocated an American armaments policy aimed at a golden mean. Excessive or inadequate arms are equally liable to provoke conflict, he held.

Mr. William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, favored a reduction of the army to a force able to defend the territorial United States, Panama and Hawaii. This smaller force, he thought, would be more highly trained and so maintain efficiency.

STEAMSHIP LAUNCHINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 30—The steamship Colombia of the Colombian Steamship Company will be launched Aug. 6, and the steamship Haiti of the same line will leave the ways Sept. 17, both from the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Va. The ships represent an investment of $5,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Abbie R. Wendling, South Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Maud McAfee, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Corine B. King, Auburn, N. Y.
Miss Maude Myers, Auburn, N. Y.
William Edward Dumont, Marlborough, Mass.
Mrs. Edward J. Dumont, Marlborough, Mass.
Mrs. Harry A. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Harry A. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Miss May Hunt, Ft. Smith, Ark.
Mrs. Carrie Reylogle, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Gertrude S. Pedigo, Erie, Penna.
W. H. Pedigo, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Florence A. Miller, Charleston, W. Va.
Frank W. Malcolm, Phenix, Ariz.
Marcy R. Malcolm, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Harbison, Detroit, Mich.
Albert W. Wasey, Birmingham, Mich.
Helen R. Wasey, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. Edith M. Page, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sylvia P. Rhodey, Philadelphia, Penna.
Anna Mae Pumphrey, Cleveland, Ohio.
Clarence W. Page, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Rose Burkert, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. C. E. Bastow, Leeds, Eng.
J. Earle Maynard, Elyria, Ohio.
Mrs. Alta Maynard, Elyria, Ohio.
Mrs. Angie B. Farnsworth, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Herbert J. Grant, New Rochelle, N. Y.
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Mrs. Harry Horsfall, New Rochelle, N. Y.
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Mrs. Hortense G. Stein, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Eileen J. Stein, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Lela W. Aultman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. M. P. Seakman, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
M. P. Seakman, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Nell S. Keith, Billings, Mont.
Miss Grace Hester, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frances Crosby Hamlet, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Kate B. Thompson, Red Bank, N. J.
Mrs. Florence Hall Harrison, Galesburg, Ill.
Walter W. Young, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. Donna McCaughan, Muncie, Ind.
C. S. McCaughan, Muncie, Ind.
Amy Amelia Sweeney, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Donna Sweeney, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. L. E. Randolph, Elkhart, Ind.
Miss R. S. Randolph, Elkhart, Ind.
Mrs. B. P. Rhodes, Elkhart, Ind.
Katherine B. Chase, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Vera Towne, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene Grossman, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia Martin, Chicago, Ill.
William B. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Emil Stein, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. H. Hazzard, Geneva, Switzerland.
Mrs. Esther Hamilton Dunlap, Greenwich, Conn.
Miss Doris Gundins, Bernardsville, N. J.
Mrs. Charlotte Terrier, Bernardsville, N. J.
Austin Day Brixen, Greenwich, Conn.
Buchanan Nims, West Concord, Mass.
Virginia A. Nims, Boston, Mass.
Geneva C. Nims, West Concord, Mass.
Harrie R. Nims, West Concord, Mass.
Marie A. Nims, Boston, Mass.
Edna B. Mellett, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Arthur B. Johlin, Rockford, Ill.
Clarence L. Manson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Alma Jane Manson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Clara B. Bouton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Virginia M. Bouton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Gretchen Hendricks Johnson, Sheridan, Wyo.
Clyde Johnson, Sheridan, Wyo.
Margareta Heydebrueh, Hillside, N. J.
Hazel Weston, Utica, N. Y.

Modern Ideas in Education Are Sought in Latin America

Hispanic Conference Hears System Is Advancing as Rapidly as Drawbacks Permit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—Latin-American nations are reaching forth for modern educational ideas. Teachers, through extensive reading and foreign travel, are putting these ideas into practice. The ideas are not confined to urban schools alone, but have been extended into the more remote districts.

The serious drawback, however, to Hispanic - American advancement has been, and is, the large proportion of aborigines, their isolation, the extreme climatic heat or cold, and the high percentage of illiteracy, Miss Heloise Brainerd of the Pan American Union, here, told members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University yesterday.

While the period between the ages of six and 16 has been determined as that interval when children must attend school, she said that compulsory education was not always enforced because of the considerable distances often found between the rural communities and the government inspectors. Then, too, class distinction had interfered in many cities to an extent that the authorities now ordered uniforms similar in style and quality to be worn by the rich and the poor children when in school.

With the educational system advancing as rapidly as possible under present drawbacks, Miss Brainerd visualized its future in the training of teachers for the public schools. Into this training, she pointed out, went the influence of the Germans and the Belgians and more particularly of the United States, where many Latin-American scholars had gone for advanced education.

Of the work in the secondary schools, similar to the American high schools, Miss Brainerd said that the curriculum was considerably broader than in the north. Generally it included such subjects as logic, ethics, psychology, economics, trigonometry and natural science. It should not, therefore, surprise the American educator to learn that the diploma given at the end of six years was that of bachelor. But while the degree represented the conclusion of a general education the student passed into one of the professional schools that comprise a university.

Secondary schools, Miss Brainerd said, often employed a teacher only six hours a week. This interfered with the instructor's knowledge of the pupils' requirements. On the other hand, it offered scholars the direct advantage of a wider field of practical knowledge, especially when the teacher chanced to be a practicing lawyer or an engineer.

In the secondary schools, she said, students were prepared for entrance into the universities or professional schools. Like the high schools of the north the secondary schools did not prepare the pupil for a vocational education. Certain Latin-American Governments were now endeavoring to alter the program that it might recognize the responsibility for improving the social adaptability of the pupil for his environment, increase his ability to make better use of his leisure time and ascertain in what direction his vocational aptitude pointed.

Fare Cuts Fail To Affect Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30—Although passenger fares on boats of the United States Shipping Board have been cut, there will be no reductions in the wage and working schedule of employees of the lines, it has become known here.

Replying to an inquiry made by the committee on wages and working conditions of the Neptune Association, which recommended holding a conference to discuss a wage scale for the year, Mr. Frank E. Ferris, director of operations of the Shipping Board said that the schedule of the last five years would be continued until further notice.

"In view of the fact that we do not contemplate making any changes in these wages and working conditions as referred to above," the letter said, "it is not considered necessary to hold a conference between members of the merchant fleet corporation and your association."

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This business is built on the bedrock of wholesome service; we are happy only so long as you are happy with what you buy here.

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PARTY CHESTS GLAD TO HEAR DIMES RATTLE

Fat, Juicy Days of 1928 Have Become Lean and Stringy Ones

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—Democrats and Republicans alike are faced with the necessity of filling their campaign chests this year by thousands of small contributions, if they are to be filled at all. A glance at the 1928 list of big contributors shows why. The big ones are no longer in a position to encourage political chances so lavishly.

Foremost among the party angels of 1928 were the automobile men. Mr. Walter P. Chrysler contributed $25,000 to elect Herbert Hoover; Mr. John N. Willys, and Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of General Motors, both contributed similar sums.

Five of the Fisher brothers, makers of automobile bodies, gave $15,000 each. Mr. W. O. Briggs, another maker of bodies, contributed $25,000 and Mr. Harvey Firestone of tire fame turned over $25,000 to the sponsors of Mr. Hoover.

Republican campaigners admit somewhat ruefully that no such sums can be expected this year from the same sources. Not only has the automobile industry been curtailed generally, but its reduced income has also to bear the new sales tax on automobiles, trucks and parts.

Mr. Joseph R. Nutt, Republican treasurer, will also find when he goes over the 1928 lists that several of his wealthiest contributors are no longer here to aid him. They include Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck, who gave $50,000; Mr. George F. Baker and Mr. George Eastman, both of whom gave $25,000, and Mr. William Wrigley Jr., who gave $5000.

There will also be some bolters to the opposition. Most prominent of these is expected to be Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who supported Mr. Hoover to the tune of $20,000 in 1928, but who is now behind the Roosevelt-Garner ticket of the Democrats.

The largest single contribution to the Republican fund in 1928 came from that mysterious individual, Mr. E. C. Jameson of New York, who is credited with $172,000. A large part of this went to Bishop James Cannon Jr. for use in Virginia and other southern states against Mr. Alfred E. Smith. Since Governor Roosevelt and not Governor Smith is the Democratic nominee this year, Mr. Jameson is not expected to be so interested in the outcome.

On the Democratic side the party treasurer is not expected to receive anything like the $129,000 from Mr. John J. Raskob, which that gentleman contributed outright toward the last campaign in addition to large loans which may never be repaid.

Next to Mr. Raskob the largest Democratic contributor was Mr. William F. Kenny, a New York contractor, said to be a close friend of Mr. Smith, who gave $107,000. Both Mr. Raskob's and Mr. Kenny's friendships for Mr. Smith are not considered factors which will induce equal contributions to the cause of Governor Roosevelt.

Huge campaign funds date back to the first McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 when, with Mark Hanna in charge, the Republicans spent $3,500,000 to put the Ohioan in the White House, while the Democrats lost on $675,000.

Since 1896, the presidential candidate backed by the largest campaign chest has won in every instance with one exception. That was in 1916 when Woodrow Wilson was re-elected despite the fact that his opponent, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, was backed by approximately twice as much money.

Motion Pictures

"The First Year"

Metropolitan Theater—a screen adaptation by Mr. Lynn Starling of Mr. Frank Craven's popular comedy, "The First Year." Directed by Mr. William K. Howard.

When Miss Janet Gaynor stamped her little foot and demanded a sophisticated rôle, she got the part of the small-time wife in "The First Year"—and remains as juvenile as ever. Shorn of the longish curls that once seemed so essential, she looks only a little less starry-eyed and babyish, and not quite so pretty. Perhaps "the fault, dear Brutus, lies . . . in ourselves." Miss Gaynor has a childish way with her. Or perhaps if she were partnered with a contrary type to Mr. Charles Farrell, she, or they, might succeed in growing up.

The skillful direction of Mr. Howard has retained the homely flavor and brought out the full possibilities of humor in this little story of married life in its early stages. The audience response was quick and keen. Probably all wives, of every age and circumstance, will view with memories that have a sting and a smile in them the scene of the first dinner. Miss Maude Eburne and Mr. Robert McWade characterize the mother and father, Mrs. and Mr. Livingston's bridge-face is a classic of portraiture. Mr. Dudley Digges, too, shines, as he seldom has in his motion picture work, as the kindly Dr. Myron Anderson.

A lavish production of "Rio Rita," whilom musical comedy of the Ziegfeld Theater, forms the stage show. It is spectacularly set and the costumes seem almost extravagant in their elaborate resplendency. Miss Joyce White, the solo dancer, does some expert tap dancing, and a group of Chester Hale girls make an energetic chorus. A long show, full of color and zest. Truly, a lot for your money at the Met this week.

M. L.

HUNGARY TO BARTER PRODUCE FOR FUEL

Farm products in exchange for coke is the plan of Hungary, according to information received by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Permission has been granted by the Hungarian Coal Commissioner, who controls all imports of fuel into the country, to purchase 60,000 tons of coke in foreign markets, to be paid for with agricultural products under a clearing arrangement.

Thus far one-half of the 60,000 tons has been contracted for with Germany and Czechoslovakia, who will supply the coke in exchange for lard, agricultural products and livestock.

Quincy, Haverhill Electric Rates Cut

Quincy customers of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company obtained a one-cent cut in the household and commercial rates as the result of a decision yesterday of the Public Utilities Commission. The Haverhill customers of the Haverhill Electric Company received a half-cent reduction in similar rates.

Instead of the present 7½ cents a kilowatt hour a room each month for the first five kilowatt hours, the Quincy domestic users will pay 6½ cents. Under the commission's order the Haverhill domestic users will pay 9½ cents a kilowatt hour a month for the first four kilowatt hours.

Because of falling revenues, the Haverhill Gas Light Company escaped a reduction in rates. Three petitions of the Central Massachusetts Electric Company customers for reduced rates were dismissed by the commission. The commission received a petition from Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere for a cent reduction in the electric rates of the Suburban Gas and Electric Company.

Greek Association Installs Officers

The Greek-American Progressive Association closed its seventh annual convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston today with a lengthy discussion on secret work of the order and election and installation of Grand Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. George P. Rose of Gary, Ind., retiring national president, was praised for his successful term of office by the 300 delegates who attended the convention from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Perhaps the highest ideal delegates will carry back to the 250 lodges will be the promoting and encouraging of loyalty and allegiance of Greeks to their respective adopted countries. Part of their year's work will be to teach and educate persons of Greek nationality the ideals and doctrines of citizenship; to teach political economy and to promote a better understanding between Canadian, American and Greek peoples.

The Progressive Association will also stress the importance of the Greek language to every citizen of the United States and Canada. Schools and colleges will be requested to give more courses in Greek history and grammar in an effort to popularize and perpetuate the language, more than 40 per cent of the words of which were used in the formation of the English language.

STORE HEAD BARS CHEAP LABOR GOODS

One Boston department store will bar from its shelves goods manufactured by underpaid employees. Refusal of a manufacturing concern in Fall River to pay its help the minimum wage decreed by the State Board of Labor and Industries cost the manufactury a large order from a Boston store, according to Mr. Edward B. Smith, commissioner of Labor and Industries yesterday.

The store executive, according to Mr. Smith, requested that the character of the compensation paid at the Fall River plant be disclosed. "Little better than a starvation wage" was the characterization of Mr. Smith, so the Boston store placed its order elsewhere.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Marblehead: Street fair, exhibits, booths and street dancing, until midnight.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Greek American Progressive Association: Election of officers of grand lodge and installation, Hotel Statler, 8.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3. Program as follows:

L'Arlesienne (Fantaisie) ..... Bizet
Old Black Joe ..... Foster
Hymns:
Jesus calls us o'er the tumult (Galilee) ..... William H. Jude
O Mother dear, Jerusalem (Materna) ..... Samuel A. Ward
In a Monastery Garden ..... Ketelbey
Gipsy Rondo (Hungarian Rondo) ..... Haydn
Humoresque ..... Dvořák
The Chimes of Gloucester Cathedral
Old Version No. 2, 1708-1777 ..... William Hayes
The Old Refrain, Old Viennese Folk Song ..... Fritz Kreisler
Preludium
Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, Tilton Carillon, Norwood, 8. Program as follows:
Maryland, My Maryland ..... Folk Song
Come Back to Erin ..... Claribel
Hymn: Abide With Me ..... William M. Monk
Il Trovore ..... Verdi
Silver Threads Among the Gold ..... Danks
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
Song Without Words ..... Mendelssohn
Song of the Volga Boatmen ..... Russian Folk Song
Kathleen Mavourneen ..... Crouch

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Interdependence," 3:30; museum activities and exhibits, 1:30 to 5; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibition of dolls dating from 1809, auspices Plymouth Antiquarian Society, Plymouth Antiquarian House, morning and afternoon, through Aug. 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Open to public, 1 to 4; musical program, 2; closed until Sept. 1.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, museum games and activities; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 133 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuous through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west or northwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and west winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

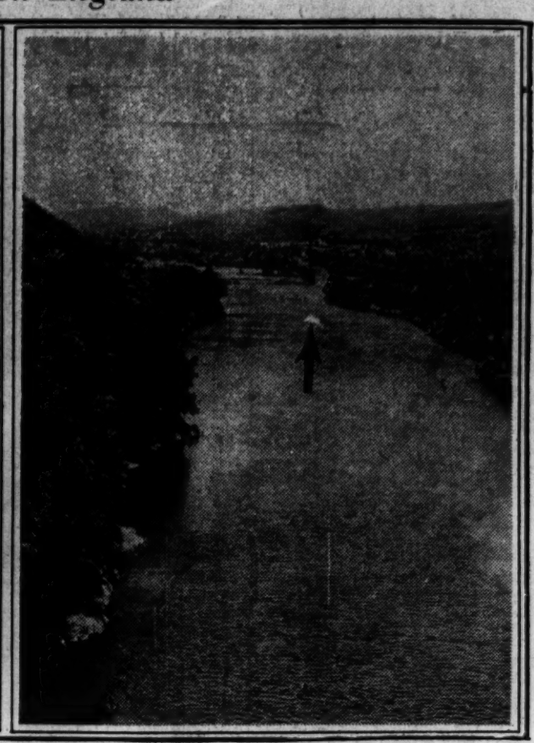
	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	86	Montreal	58	74
Bismarck	58	80	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	66	80	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	60	68	New York	66	84
Calgary	54	84	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Charleston	76	90	North Platte	58	68
Chicago	64	70	Philadelphia	68	86
Cincinnati	64	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	94
Denver	66	80	Pittsburgh	60	74
Eastport, Me.	58	66	Portland, Me.	64	76
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	72	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.July29	80	76	St. Louis	64	80
			St. Paul	66	82
Helena, Mont.	58	92	Salt Lake City	68	90
Huron, S. D.	62	80	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	80	88	SantaFe, N.M.	62	82
Kansas City	66	82	Seattle	52	66
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	66	84
Memphis	74	92	Wichita, Kan.	70	84
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	64	94

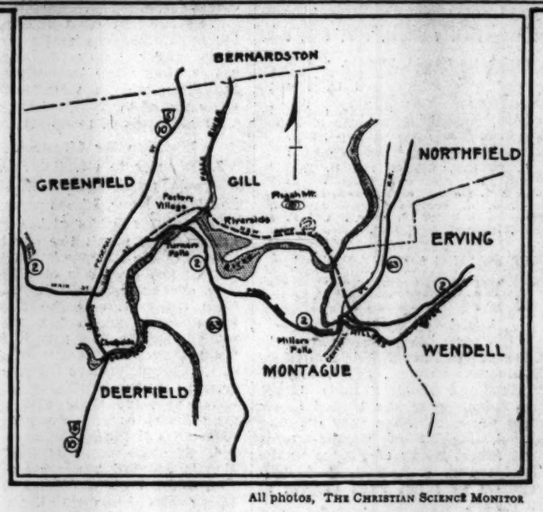
A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 30.
B—Maximum July 29.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 10:01 p. m.; Sunday 10:37 a. m. and 10:49 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.1 feet, 7.8 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Unfolding New Scenic Areas of New England





All photos, The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH KING BRIDGE AND HIGHWAY

Upper Left—French King Bridge Near Turners Falls, Mass., Looking Northward. Upper Right—Connecticut River as Viewed From New Bridge, French King Rock at Point of Arrow. Lower—Map Showing New Highway by Dotted Lines.

Largest Tax Cut In Smallest Town

Mount Washington, the smallest town in the State, has contributed what is probably the largest tax reduction recorded to date in Massachusetts. The $17.50 tax rate for 1932 to be borne by this town of 58 inhabitants and $200,000 valuation represents a reduction of $10. The low rate has been attributed to accumulation of a surplus from past years in the municipal treasury.

Slightly higher 1932 tax rates are announced for Worcester and Southboro. Worcester's rate of $33.80 represents an increase of $1.60.

Southboro's board of assessors announce a $1 rise to a $32 rate for 1932. Total property valuation was declared to have shrunk $82,000 from the 1931 level, while state and county taxes increased. Fading away of income tax revenue by 23 per cent and doubling of the income from gasoline taxes occurred during the year.

TelephoneWorkers Start Jobless Fund

More than 4800 telephone company employees in New England have agreed to a plan whereby each will contribute to a fund to aid unemployed fellow workers, it was announced by Mayor James M. Curley yesterday.

Mr. William F. Kelly, financial secretary of the Telephone Workers, points out that the example set by these workers, who he says are making this effort without the financial aid of the operating company, "should serve as an incentive to those in other industries." Mr. Kelley states that every regular employee of the company temporarily out of work and in need will be cared for.

Dominions Seek Tariff Favors

(Continued from Page 1)

until an approach to an agreement is found.

It is not difficult to understand this when it is remembered that many unofficial observers, or lobbyists, are busy trying to influence the delegates with regard to particular trade interests.

Gold Standard Debated

Perhaps the most important meeting yesterday afternoon was that held by the committee on monetary and finance questions. The committee continued its discussion of the effect of recent changes in the price level and the instability of exchange rates.

Beyond that the communiqué issued at the close of the meeting had nothing to say. But it is known that the members are examining various theories, including the advantages and disadvantages of the gold standard, with a view to finding a way to raise the price level. If the price level can be raised buying power will increase, and it is held by economists here a big step will be taken on the way to a restoration of prosperity.

Most bankers here are opposed to Canada considering any departure from the gold standard. One of the chief reasons is that Canada's gold production is increasing and the value of its gold output exceeds that of any other mineral.

In addition as long as Canada's trade with the United States is larger than that with Empire countries a serious obstacle stands in the way of a change to a system which would lessen the relative stability of the currencies of the two countries. Also a drop in the value of the Canadian dollar would be a hardship to Canada in its payments to New York.

National Régime In China Drafting People's Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The National Government of China is drafting and putting into effect provisions for giving the people a greater share in government, in accordance with the resolution passed by the National Emergency Conference in March. Regulations have now been passed for institution of county (hsien) councils, elected directly by the people of the district.

The councils are designed to serve as a check on the magistrates, chief executive officers of the district appointed by the National Government. They are empowered to initiate legislation, to pass upon local budgets and to control and operate all local public enterprises.

If the magistrate disagrees with any act of the council, he may ask for reconsideration. If the council affirms its act by a two-thirds majority, and the magistrate still disagrees, the matter may be referred to a referendum of the people.

Election of district councils is the first opportunity given to all persons of a county, men and women, to vote. These elections, it is hoped, will begin the training of the people in democratic government. Local Kuomintang branches have attempted to direct local governments since the party came to power in 1927, and their interference has been resented. The new regulations definitely curb the power of local Kuomintang branches.

It may be years before even this beginning of democratic government can be soundly established, but the National Government intends to apply the new provisions promptly in the districts under its immediate control.

NEW SHIP LARGEST EVER BUILT IN U. S.

Official federal measurements of the new United States Lines steamship, Manhattan, just completed, designate the vessel as the largest ship ever built in the United States. The bureau of navigation states that the final measurements showed the craft to be under the original estimate of approximately 30,000 gross tons, however.

The Manhattan is officially registered as of 24,289 gross tons. The signal letter MJSG and the radio call signal WIEA have been assigned to it. The Manhattan will have a speed of 20 knots, according to government officials, with an overall length of 705 feet; length of the vessel at the water line, 685 feet; length between perpendiculars, 660 feet; designated dead weight, 12,000 tons, and a loaded displacement of 32,000 tons. The vessel sails from New York Aug. 10 for English Channel ports and Hamburg.

Conference Visitors Commute by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

PATRONAGE of regular commuters by air between Montreal and Ottawa has been obtained by the Canadian Airways, which put on a daily service between these cities during the Imperial Economic Conference.

The capital city being overcrowded, many visitors to the conference have registered at hotels in Montreal, and travel to Ottawa daily by air. The Montreal-to-Ottawa air-liner leaves and returns with a capacity passenger list daily.

Chinese Endeavor To Legalize Opium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A monopoly scheme providing for legal growth and sale of opium for 10 years, with a diminishing amount each year, is favored by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and other leading officials at Nanking. It proposes immediate establishment of a nation-wide monopoly under control of the central Government. At the end of 10 years, sponsors of this scheme claim that the traffic could be ended.

Those who protest the monopoly include several groups. One group opposes the legalized sale of opium on moral grounds. Another contends that a Government scheme of control is the only possible way to check the traffic. Another argues that militarism cannot be controlled in China so long as independent militarists are allowed to collect opium revenues.

But Mr. Soong and his supporters are reviving the scheme at this time largely for the possibilities of revenue. The loss of Manchurian customs and salt revenues has been a severe blow, which is likely to be heightened by the action of independent militarists, who already are threatening to keep provincial customs and salt revenue for themselves. The Government is threatened with bankruptcy, and the opium monopoly, the Soong group feels, is the most obvious means of assuring financial stability to the Government.

French King Highway Opens Virgin New England Woodland

New Road in Western Massachusetts Passes Over Connecticut River on Bridge 136 Feet Above Surface and Eliminates Sharp Curves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass. — Through virgin woodlands of the Connecticut River highlands near here one of New England's most beautiful highway bridge projects, costing $1,000,000, is nearing completion.

The highway, running from a point just outside Erving to Greenfield, will be about 7 miles long and will cut off the towns of Millis Falls and Turners Falls, where narrow bridges and right and left angle turns have been hazards to motorists for many years. The bridge crosses the Connecticut River between Gill and Erving and is the largest and tallest of its kind in New England.

The project probably will be known as the "French King Highway" and the "French King Bridge" because of a legend connected with the region.

During the French and Indian War, tradition says, a party of French and Indians, commanded by a French officer, came down the river on a scouting expedition. They reached the rock as night approached, and made camp on the shore near by. The rock was so conspicuous that the officer, desiring to mention it in his report, staged a ceremony and named it "The French King," in honor of his sovereign. Since that time it has been known as the "French King Rock." The stone can be seen clearly from the bridge, and will be one of the many spots of interest to be seen from the new highway.

Rolling Fields

As the traveler motors along the new highway, which is called the beginning of the Mohawk Trail, he will get a new view of the rolling fields and forests of the Connecticut River valley. Just after crossing the 136-foot steel arch that spans the river two miles west of Erving, the road gracefully curves through the woods bordering that rugged stream. Here the motorist will come into full view of the picturesque island and falls at the Turners Falls dam. He will then cross Fall River near the century-old stone mill at Factory Hollow and enter Greenfield from the north, passing a bold ridge of trap rock known as "Rocky Mountain."

The French King Highway will be the first highway built in Massachusetts with a primary consideration of the æsthetic value of the surroundings, according to engineers in charge of the road construction. Because of the unusual scenic attractions on the route, almost twice the amount of filling is being used in order to raise the road to a height which will afford motorists an unobstructed view over the tall trees.

The State has purchased 200 feet of land on each side of the road so that the vision of the valley will not be marred by unsightly billboards and other signs. The number of roadside stands and filling stations will be determined by the State, thus assuring the tourist that he will not have to be told every few feet to "Stop and Get Cool Drinks Ahead." This land will be preserved for its natural beauty and trees will be regularly pruned and shrubbery planted where it will most add to the beauty of the road. Bankings will not be just a lot of dirt. Evergreens and other trees are already being set out to offset the bare appearance of the banks.

Forty Feet Wide

At all intersections the highway is 40 feet wide while straightaways are 30 feet wide. The French King Highway runs through a virtual wilderness. No road traversed the route before. Much blasting was done through several ledges and the course of the road was laid so that it would encounter the fewest of curves, a practice which is gaining favor with road builders all over the country. "Eliminate curves" seems to be the theme of highway construction today. Curves on the new highway are gradual and well banked. If anything, they will add to the beauty of the panorama as the tourist sweeps down the road.

The French King Bridge, over which the highway runs five miles east of Greenfield, is considered to be the most beautiful bridge in New England. Its builders say it stands a good chance of winning the steel award this year for the best bridge under $1,000,000. The cost of the superstructure was $280,000. The foundation of the structure, consisting of four cement and concrete posts sunk deep into the Connecticut river-bed ledges, entailed expenditures totaling $258,000.

From span to water, the bridge is as high as the Brooklyn bridge in New York — 136 feet. Four hundred and sixty feet of the structure extends over the water of the Connecticut. From end to end, it is 900 feet long. It will have a 40-foot roadway and a five-foot sidewalk. Atop the bridge will be a concrete deck slab and a wrought-iron fence. On the two concrete abutments at each end will be electric lamps. Two thousand five hundred forty-seven tons of steel, 65,000 rivets and 8000 yards of concrete were used in the span.

Built in Halves

Thirty-one days were required to build the superstructure, which was built in halves. The derricks and other equipment used had to be carried 19 miles around to the other side. An unusual feature of the structure is the fact that it was built as a cantilever deck bridge yet when the two ends were joined it immediately became an arched span. This is explained by the projecting beams that were supported only at one end during its construction, which in engineering terms is called a cantilever bridge. Because the structure is curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped steel girders with their joints at right angles to the curve, it is officially known as a span of the fixed arch type.

Allowance has been made for a total vertical expansion of about five inches in the building of the French King Bridge. Engineers explain that during hot weather, the center pier in a bridge will expand about 3½ inches while in the cold weather, it will contract 2 inches. Thus the span has been set on rollers so that no strain will come upon the steel. It will move at will without taxing the sturdiness of the girders.

The French King Highway is a State project but an appropriation of $250,000 has been received from the Federal Government. The Government is also standing half the cost of the new bridge.

GARDNER MUSEUM CONCERT

A musical program by Miss Maria Malatesta, soprano, and Mr. Louis Sherman, tenor, accompanied by Miss Palmiro Dellamano tomorrow at 2 o'clock will bring to a close the season's Sunday afternoon recitals at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. The museum will be closed during August and will reopen on its usual schedule, Sept. 1.

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Misses, Women
Bathing SUITS 3.90
Misses' Sizes
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FINNS UNABLE TO REOPEN CASE

Xth Olympiad Opens in Los Angeles—New Records Accepted

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP)—The attempt of Finland's delegates to reopen the case of Paavo Nurmi, banished from the Olympics on charges of professionalism, was abruptly blocked and sidetracked at the open congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation yesterday.

The president of the I. A. A. F., J. S. Edstrom, of Sweden, not only refused to hear any fresh appeals from the Finns on the rejection of Nurmi's entry, but rearranged the federation's agenda so that controversial subject of rules changes, designed to cover such cases as Nurmi's, were postponed until after the Olympic track and field championships are concluded.

Evidence of popular protest against Nurmi's banishment was shown as last-minute plans were completed for the spectacular opening Olympic ceremonies today, Vice-President Charles Curtis being welcomed as the guest of honor and the athletic decks cleared for international action along a widespread front.

Meanwhile the "world's greatest athletic show" moved impressively toward its opening gestures of devotion to amateur sport, international comradeship and sportsmanship. Athletes from 40 nations, their training concluded and hopes high, were conditioned for the contests in 16 different sports, with the forces of the United States arrayed principally against the challenges of Finland, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Latin-America.

More Than 100,000 Expected

More than 100,000 were expected to witness the opening ceremonies, starting at 2 p. m. (Pacific standard time) today, and perhaps as big a turnout to view the first series of track and field contests Sunday afternoon. The entire Olympic program covers 16 days and nights of competition.

In drawing for the seven rowing events listed Aug. 9-15, three good scullers will be pitted in the first heat of the singles, Aug. 9. Bobby Pearce of Australia, defending Olympic champion, will match strokes with Herbert Buhtz of Germany, winner of the diamond sculls classic at Henley-on-the-Thames, and William G. Miller, United States titleholder.

The second heat will bring together Joseph Wright Jr., Canadian champion; Leslie F. Southwood, Great Britain's star, and Guillermo R. Douglas, "dark horse" from Uruguay.

The first heat of the eight-oared competition will send great Britain, Japan, Brazil and Italy down the lanes. In the second heat, America's entry will test its strength against the efforts of New Zealand, Canada and Germany.

New Records Accepted

Thirty new world records and three marks equaling present top performances were accepted yesterday by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

This was a substantial increase over the list of 14 previously recommended for approval by the records committee, including Frank C. Wykoff's mark of 9.4 for the 100-yard dash. The records approved follow:

100-Yard Dash—9.4s., Franc C. Wykoff, United States.

100-Meter Dash—10.3s., Percy Williams, Canada.

440-Yard Dash—47.4s., Victor E. Williams and Ben B. Eastman, United States.

1000-Meter Run—2m. 23.6s., Jules Ladoumegue, France.

1320-Yard Run—3m. 2.2s., J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand.

1500-Meter Run—3m. 49. 2s., Jules Ladoumegue, France.

One-Mile Run—4m. 9.2s., Jules Ladoumegue, France.

2000-Meter Run—5m. 21.8s., Jules Ladoumegue, France.

Two-Mile Run—8m. 59.6s., Paavo Nurmi, Finland.

Three-Mile Run—13m. 50.6s., Laru Lehtinen, Finland.

5000-Meter Run—14m. 17s., Laru Lehtinen, Finland.

Six-Mile Run—29m. 36.6s., Paavo Nurmi, Finland.

20,000-Meter Run—1h. 4m. 38.4s., Paavo Nurmi, Finland.

30,000-Meter Run—1h. 40m. 57.6s., Jose Ribas, Argentina.

120-Yard Hurdles—14.4s. S. W. Anderson, United States.

120-Yard Hurdles — 14.2s., Percy M. Beard, United States.

110-Meter Hurdles—14.4s., B. Sjostedt, Finland.

400-Meter Relay—40.8s., University of Southern California.

440-Yard Relay—40.8s., University of Southern California.

One-Mile and 1600-Meter Relay—3m. 12.6s., by Stanford University (M. B. Shove, A. A. Hables, L. I. Hables and B. B. Eastman).

6000-Meter Relay—15m. 55.6s., England.

20,000-Meter Walk—1h. 36m. 34.4s., Armando Valente, Italy.

25,000-Meter Walk—2h. 3.49s., Armando Valente, Italy.

Two-Hours Walk — 15 miles 47 yards, Armando Valente, Italy.

Running Broad Jump—25ft. 2¼in., Chuehi Nambu, Japan.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—51ft. 1⅜in., Mikio Oda, Japan.

16-Pound Shotput — 52ft. 7½in., F. Douda, Czechoslovakia.

16-Pound Shotput (Both Hands)—94ft. 5⅛in. (right, 50ft. 7⅜in.; left, 43ft. 5¼in.), Joseph Daranyi, Hungary.

Discus Throw—169ft. 8⅛in., Paul Jessup, United States.

Javelin Throw—239ft. 3¼in., Matti Jarvinen, Finland.

Javelin Throw—242ft. 10⅝in., Matti Jarvinen, Finland.

Decathlon—8255.475 points, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland.

WEETAMOE BEATS VANITIE

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30 (AP)—The Weetamoe defeated the Vanitie by 12m. 38s., corrected time, a good three miles, yesterday, in the first of a series of three races. Both were former contenders for the honor of defending the America's Cup. The race over a 30-mile course was sponsored by the Narragansett Regatta Association for the consolation cup. The Weetamoe, owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston, was sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt. The Vanitie was sailed by its owner, Gerard B. Lambert. The course sailed was from Brenton's Reef lightship to the whistling buoy off Block Island, two 15-mile legs on the 30-mile course. The Weetamoe took the lead at the start in a southwest wind. She was making about 15 knots at the start, but her speed lessened somewhat as the wind lightened. She never relinquished the lead, however, and gradually increased the distance over the Vanitie to the finish mark.

Cricket Leaders Retain Positions

LEADING TEAMS IN ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	LFI	BFI	ABW	Pts
Kent	10	2	1	5	3	182
Yorkshire	10	3	3	1	3	180
Sussex	9	0	3	2	4	171
Nott'hamshire	9	3	4	2	1	165
Lancashire	6	2	5	3	2	136
Surrey	4	1	9	2	4	127
Middlesex	5	3	6	5	0	120
Hampshire	6	5	2	5	1	112

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—As the result of the first-class cricket matches concluded yesterday, the leading positions in the standing remain unchanged, for neither Kent nor Yorkshire, the first pair, was engaged, and Sussex was deprived by rain of an almost certain victory when in a strong position against Derbyshire.

Sussex collected 349 runs, of which J. H. Parks obtained 172, not out, before rain interfered with a game which left the second day without a ball being bowled. The Sussex skipper then declared the innings closed with 8 wickets down, and put Derbyshire in when play commenced the third day, hoping to get Derbyshire out for a low score and take five points for a first-innings lead. Derbyshire, however, proved too stubborn and Sussex had to be content to share 8 points equally.

The test trial match which was hoped to give the selectors of the Marylebone Cricket Club's team for its tour of Australia this winter some idea of the form of the possible members was ruined by rain; but the following 13 players have been chosen: D. R. Jardine, Surrey; Capt. K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex; Nawab of Pataudi, Worcestershire; C. O. Allen and R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex; F. R. Brown, Surrey; R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; George Duckworth, Lancashire; L. E. G. Ames, Kent; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; Harold Larwood and William Voce, Nottinghamshire. The first seven of these are amateurs. There now remain three places on the team to be filled. The results of first-class matches concluded yesterday and the test trial match:

England, 180 for three wickets, drew with the Rest of England at Cardiff. Nottinghamshire, 185 and 219 for 5 wickets, led Northamptonshire, 166, on first innings in drawn match at Worksop. Essex, 189 for 9 wickets declared, drew with Glamorganshire, 70 for 3 wickets, at Clacton. Gloucestershire, 99 for 2 wickets, drew with Surrey at the Oval. Hampshire, 183, led Worcestershire on first innings drawn match at Bournemouth. Sussex, 349 for 8 wickets declared, drew with Derbyshire, 115 for 5 wickets at Hove. In a two-day match, not reckoned as first-class, Indian tourists, 101 and 138 for 8 wickets declared, drew with Northumberland, 143 and 45 for 2 wickets, at Newcastle.

DR. ALEKHINE BACK IN CHESS LEAD AGAIN

BERNE, Switz., July 30 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, world's chess champion, regained the lead yesterday in the international tourney by defeating J. Johner of Switzerland, while Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia was held to a tie. Yesterday's was the fourteenth and semifinal round. The summary:

Dr. Alekhine defeated P. Johner; Flohr drew with Dr. Euwe, Holland; Grob, Switzerland, defeated H. Johner, Switzerland; Bogoljubow, Germany, defeated Dr. Staehelin, Switzerland; Sultan Khan, India, defeated Rivier, Switzerland; Dr. Bernstein, France, defeated Dr. Naegeli, Switzerland; Dr. Henneberger, Switzerland, drew with Colin, Switzerland; Gygli, Switzerland, drew with Dr. Voellmy, Switzerland.

The leaders' scores: Dr. Alekhine, 11½—2½; Flohr, 11—3; Dr. Euwe, 10½—3½; Sultan Kahn, 10—4; Dr. Bernstein, 9½—4½; Bogoljubow, 9—5.

OUTSTANDING PLAYERS DEFEATED

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Defeat of two outstanding players in the first two rounds of play turned the Shenecossett invitation golf tournament yesterday into a free-for-all. Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Connecticut amateur champion, was forced out of the running in the second round by Dow Ahern of Willimantic by a 2-and-1 margin. This upset followed the defeat in a first round match of Max R. Marston of Philadelphia, five-time winner of the title, who played par golf Thursday to win medalist honors. The Philadelphian, holding two legs on the cup which he donated two years ago to replace one he retired from competition, was defeated 1 up by Louis Stoner, 22-year-old Hartford player. The latter advanced into the third round later by defeating his fellow-townsman, Richard F. Berry, 4 and 2. Marston's defeat was his second in his six years of competition in the tournament. In 1928 he lost the final match to the late Paul Haviland of Bridgeport.

THREE YOUTHS POST 71

YONKERS, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Showing the way to a small but select field of metropolitan golfers, three youths posted 71s each for the 18-hole qualifying test in the Jess Sweetser Victory Cub tournament on the links of the Hudson River Country Club yesterday. The three were Willie Turnesa of the famous Turnesa family of golfers, Sidney Noyes Jr. of Ardsley, former Yale star, and John E. Parker of Essex County. Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Walker Cup choice, had difficulty with his putter and needed a 73 to negotiate the par 70 layout, putting him two strokes behind the leaders.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	67	39	.632
Buffalo	61	45	.575
Baltimore	60	47	.561
Montreal	54	48	.529
Rochester	55	53	.509
Jersey City	48	63	.432
Reading	45	63	.417
Toronto	36	68	.346

RESULTS JULY 29

Newark 10, Baltimore 9.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 3.
Reading 9, Jersey City 8.
Only games scheduled.

WIN LAKE PLACID DOUBLES

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Hobey H. Hyde and J. R. Gow, of Hartford, Conn., defeated Clark Andrews, of New York, and George Foster, of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday in the final of the men's doubles in the Lake Placid Club summer invitation tournament, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

BORG-WARNER CORP.

CHICAGO, July 30—A 20 per cent increase in business volume during June, over June, 1931, was reported by Norge Corporation, electric refrigerator manufacturing division of Borg-Warner Corporation. For the first six months volume was 94 per cent of the entire 12 months of 1931.

MISS ARMSTRONG TRIUMPHS, 2 UP

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30—The Chicago district women's golf title was won yesterday by Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Country Club when she defeated June Beebe, Olympia Fields Country Club, 3 up in 18 holes.

WOOD DEFEATS MANGIN EASILY

Sea Bright Tennis of Routine Sort in Finals—No Brilliant Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 30—Tennis of the routine sort, without spectacular features, replaced the brilliant matches and surprises of the preceding days, as the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club invitation tournament started in at its final matches, yesterday. This was especially true of the men's singles, which has been such a feature of the tournament in preceding years. Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin were the finalists, and both failed to show the kind of play which has been so prominent in preceding years of Sea Bright play. As a result, Wood won in a slow match, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, to score his second leg on the singles bowl, as he defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. two years ago in one of the last defeats of the champion prior to his winning the championship.

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey emerged victors in the women's doubles final, defeating last-year winners, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, in another poorly played match, with occasional flashes of brilliancy, 6—3, 7—5.

The second semifinal match of the men's doubles was also played, and resulted in a victory for Samuel E. Gilpin, 2d., first ranking player in the Philadelphia district, and Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore left-hander, over Edward W. Feibleman and Frank Bowden, of New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Yelverton Garnett, the young Maidstone Club player, whose family live in Washington, while he is one of the team of Choate School, continued to display great promise as he captured the final of the junior invitation singles, defeating Lyman Crossman, with ease, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB INVITATION
MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, New York, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Edward W. Feibleman and Frank Bowden, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 7—5, 7—5.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round

Yelverton Garnett, East Hampton, defeated Lyman Crossman, Sea Bright, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

GOLF TITLE TO MISS PIERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The final match of the fourth annual invitation tournament of the Green Mountain Girl's Golf Association was won on the Equinox Links Club here yesterday by Virginia Pierce of Rutland who defeated Mrs. Franklin W. Orvis of Equinox, 7 and 6.

PARKER-LOTT IN CANADIAN FINAL

U. S. Players to Meet for Dominion Singles Title —No Upsets Occur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 30—Friday's play in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championship produced one final and cut down the number of matches for today's play to 10. The final was that in the men's doubles, and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Marcel Rainville of Montreal teamed up to defeat the two Canadian Davis Cup players, Walter Martin of Regina and Gilbert Nunns of Toronto in a four-set match. Later in the day Lott defeated his partner, Rainville, in the semifinal of the singles and qualified to meet 16-year-old Frank Parker of Milwaukee, who eliminated Martin in straight sets.

Parker has been a strong favorite all week and the large gallery was in an odd position. Personally they wanted the youngster to win but patriotically they were keen on Martin going to the final, but Parker quickly dispelled the latter hope as he nonchalantly won in straight sets. At times the tall Regina player extended the youth but he had the match well in hand practically all of the way. Parker has played the best tennis of the tournament.

Rainville won the first three games of the first set from Lott and then the latter appeared to drop the next three to lose the set, but from then on Lott forced the pace and his placing and net work was too much for the little Montrealer. As Parker has already defeated Lott three times this season he is the favorite to win the title.

Two former champions will meet in the ladies' singles, Olive Wade of Toronto defeating her club mate, Jean Adele Burritt, and Marjorie Leeming of Vancouver winning from Helen Fulton, Chicago city champion, both in two straight sets.

Two pairs of sisters will contest the ladies' doubles finals.

Mrs. O. E. Gray and Olive Wade of Toronto won from Miss Burritt and Beatrice Symons of the same city in a hard fought two-set match, while Mrs. K. J. Salmond of Toronto and Marjorie Leeming of Vancouver defeated the Winnipeg pair of Mrs. J. F. Devlin and Mrs. Gordon Pirt in somewhat easier style. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Walter Martin, Regina, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES—Semifinals

Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Jean Adele Burritt, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.

Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. J. F. Devlin and Mrs. Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, 6—2, 6—2.

JUNIOR MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

Colin Milne, Vancouver, defeated G. Robinson, St. Catharines, 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated G. Goodwin, Ottawa, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5.

VETERANS' SINGLES—Semifinals

A. S. Milne, Vancouver, defeated H. Nunns, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

N. Dudkoff, Montreal, defeated W. L. C. Richardson, Toronto, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

JUNIOR LADIES' SINGLES—Semifinal

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Norma Craig, Ottawa, 6—0, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Olive Wade and Grant McLean, Toronto, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, and W. C. Thompson, Portland, Ore., 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Evelyn MacDonald, Toronto, and R. T. Barnard, Montreal, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Laird Watt, Montreal, 8—6, 0—6, 6—2.

Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, and Keith Werner, Philadelphia, defeated B. Abbott and C. A. Brown, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—Semifinals

C. H. Day, Ottawa, and N. Dudkoff, Montreal, defeated A. S. Milne, Vancouver, and E. A. Purkis, Toronto, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

W. L. C. Richardson and H. Nunns, Toronto, defeated T. Baxter and L. M. Pike, England, 6—3, 6—1.

TILDEN AND BARNES WIN DOUBLES TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and Bruce P. Barnes of Dallas, Texas, won the professional doubles lawn tennis championship of the United States here yesterday when they defeated Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia and Albert Burke of France in the final round, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. The winners were not hard pressed at any time.

Two rounds remain to be played in the singles, Tilden and Kozeluh meeting in one of the semifinal-round matches today, while two German players—Roman Najuch and Hans Nusslein—meet in the other semifinal, the winners meeting tomorrow in the final for the title now held by Tilden. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Bruce P. Barnes, Dallas, defeated Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, and Albert Burke, France, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	33	.667
Cleveland	58	40	.592
Philadelphia	59	42	.584
Washington	55	44	.556
Detroit	51	44	.537
St. Louis	44	53	.454
Chicago	32	63	.337
Boston	25	71	.260

RESULTS JULY 29

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	4	10	0
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	0

Batteries—C. Brown and Sewell; Gomez, Rhodes and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Ormsby, Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 42m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	10	18	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	10	1

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Hebert, Fischer, Kimsey and Ferrell, Bengough. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—2h. 10m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	4	7	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	2

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Andrews and Tate. Umpires—Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 28m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	38	.608
Chicago	52	43	.547
Boston	49	48	.505
Philadelphia	51	50	.505
Brooklyn	48	51	.485
St. Louis	46	50	.479
New York	43	52	.453
Cincinnati	43	59	.422

RESULTS JULY 29

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	7	1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Harris, Swetonic and Grace; Luque, Gibson and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Harris. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	x	5	13	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Frey and Lombardi. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	x	7	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	14	1

Batteries—Vance, Heimach, Quinn and Sukeforth; Dean, Stout and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—2h. 12m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	72	48	.600
Hollywood	69	51	.575
San Francisco	62	55	.530
Los Angeles	63	56	.529
Seattle	58	63	.471
Sacramento	55	66	.458
Oakland	52	68	.433
Missions	48	71	.403

RESULTS JULY 29

Portland 8, Missions 7.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 5.
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 20, Oakland 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	64	41	.610
Indianapolis	60	48	.556
Columbus	59	49	.546
Kansas City	54	51	.514
Milwaukee	52	51	.505
Toledo	51	57	.472
Louisville	42	61	.408
St Paul	40	64	.385

RESULTS JULY 29

Kansas City 2, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 1, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 7, Louisville 3.
Columbus 6, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 13, Milwaukee 8.

UNITED STATES WINS DOUBLES

STADE ROLAND GARROS, PARIS, July 30 (AP)—The United States today won the doubles match from France in their Davis Cup final to make the match score 2 to 1 in France's favor and leave the American youngsters a fighting chance for victory. The scores were 6—3, 11—13, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, John Van Ryn and W. L. Allison Jr., the American team, rallied from almost certain defeat in the final set to overpower Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, the French veterans, with a blistering net attack.

Coaches Would Modify Ruling

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif., July 30

A SUGGESTION for modification of the "dead ball" ruling developed from the midsummer meeting of the American Football Coaches' Association, which adjourned here last night.

After long debate it was decided to recommend to the National Football Rules Committee that the ball be declared "dead" only within the territory five yards on either side of the line of scrimmage. The modification rule was sponsored by Dick Hanley, of Northwestern.

The present rule puts the ball out of play any place on the field when any part of the carrier's body except his feet touches the ground.

HOOVER PUTS RELIEF PLAN ON SCHEDULE

(Continued from Page 1)

poration without need of further authority.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

Some erroneous speculation has taken place with regard to conferences which have been held during the past two weeks in respect to organizing concerted action along the front of economic recovery.

Such conferences have been held by myself, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce, the heads of the Reconstruction Corporation, Federal Reserve Board and other government officials, together with representative groups in the country.

The activities comprise:

1. The organization of the new powers granted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in respect to self-liquidating works, for which $1,500,000,000 is available, are being coördinated with other government agencies.

An engineer of standing will be delegated by the army engineer corps as chairman of the board of outstanding engineers to advise the corporation in respect to these works with a view to the most expeditious action in stimulating employment by starting of the work and the placing of orders for material.

2. Stimulation of a movement for slum clearance and replacement under the reconstruction act is being given immediate examination with a view to early expansion of employment through such programs of mobilization.

Provision for Livestock

3. In order to effectively make adequate provision for livestock and feeder loans, I have requested Commissioner Bestor of the Farm Loan Board, which has administration of the Intermediate Credit Banks; the Secretary of Agriculture, who has some special powers from Congress, and the Federal Farm Board, which has already entered largely into this field, to place themselves at the disposal of the Reconstruction Corporation so as to develop a coördinated program to solve these and other agricultural questions under the leadership of the corporation.

4. The Reconstruction Corporation is devoting particular attention under its new powers to the possibilities of financing the movement of agricultural commodities into consumption with a view to stimulating demands through restoration of orderly marketing. We are discussing the possible supplement of such efforts of private agencies.

5. We have also taken up the subject of organized coördination of the wider expansion of credit facilities to business and industry through business, the banks and the Federal Reserve Banks, particularly for the purpose of supplying full credit for production where consumption of goods is assured and thus materially expand employment which has been hampered by dislocation of the credit machinery.

Confer With Rail Heads

6. Preliminary conferences have taken place with some of the railway leaders with a view to their developing programs for increased repair and maintenance in coöperation with the agencies of the Government for the purpose of expanding railway employment and for expansion in orders for railway supplies and equipment which would also be immediately reflected in increased employment in the supply and steel industries.

7. I am proceeding as rapidly as possible with the selection of the directors of the Home Loan Bank board and have already under discussion methods of coöperation of this institution with the Reconstruction Corporation and other agencies of the Government to secure the fullest effect in assistance to home owners under mortgage duress and expansion of home building in localities where there is a present shortage.

8. I have under discussion with various agencies the question of a movement to further spread existing employment through reduction of work hours.

9. Other avenues of coöperation between the Government in aid to private and public agencies are under preliminary consideration.

When this program is more fully developed I shall confer with the business and industrial committees created in each Federal Reserve district and other groups in the country that are primarily interested with a view to establishing united and concerted action on a broad front throughout the country.

Hoover Promised Sunday's Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Rev. "Billy" Sunday, evangelist, said here, "Both major political parties are wet this year—the Democrats for repeal and the Republicans for states' rights. I am a dry Republican and going to support Herbert Hoover as the lesser of the two evils.

"A man can no more ride into the White House on a keg of beer than a tomcat can crawl through a stovepipe with a sack of cement tied to his tail," he said. "Prohibition at its worst is better than the saloon at its best. We are better off with the bandits than we would be with the brewers.

"If beer brings prosperity, why is Europe starving? Why can't Europe pay the war debts unconditionally if beer brings prosperity?

"Prohibition as it is, is a great success. For one thing, it has emancipated women."

BRITAIN LEVIES POTATO DUTY

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Foreign grown potatoes will be subject to a duty of £1 (currently $3.56) a ton under a treasury order pertaining to the abnormal importations act. The order, which becomes effective at midnight Wednesday, also imposes a duty of £2 16s. (currently $9.75) a hundredweight on new potatoes imported between Nov. 1 and June 30.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Matinée revue; soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Learys' Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Musical Hints," Ol Hamlin.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Sodero's Concert Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—White's Hayshakers.
5:30 WEEI Organist and soloist.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Dorothy Curtis, pianist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Canadian operetta, "Order of Good Cheer."
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Explaining the Democratic Platform," Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Popular programs.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: "A Preview of the Campaign," Mr. James A. Farley.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00-12:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 31

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 p. m.—Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims: mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 Legion convention program.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Evening Stars String Trio.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Benefit program: speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Naumberg Memorial Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Louis Weir.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Charles Little, violinist.
1:30 NBC, Great Composers; symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountains sketch.
3:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 American Legion Program.
5:00 NBC, Pastels; poetry; music.
5:15 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
5:30 NBC, Pop Concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Sp

RURAL DESTINY FOUND TO REST ON NEW ISSUES

Old Lines Disappearing, Farmers Hear, at Virginia Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., July 30—The destiny of rural American civilization rests in the issues resulting from disintegration of old community life and either the rediscovery of a new rural community or chaos, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, field agent of the American Country Life Association, said at the fourth annual Institute of Rural Affairs being held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Three great alternatives face rural America and upon how it accepts these alternatives will depend its ultimate civilization and whether it fulfills its proper destiny, Dr. Taylor continued.

"The first great question is, will American rural life become completely commercialized or will it regain a large degree of self-sufficiency? The country might be completely urbanized through corporation farming with gang labor, farm labor conflicts, and all the other things which are typical of a completely commercialized society."

The speaker expressed doubt of such a development, however, because the country has a capacity to produce at home a large percentage of the physical goods which enter into its standard of living, and by coöperating with its towns to have a full set of social institutions adequately supported with finances and personnel.

Danger in Farm Tenantry

"The second alternative," he said, "is, Will we develop a widespread farm tenantry, something lower than rural peasantry of other nations, or a home-owning, home-building and home-loving rural civilization which is unique in the world's history?

"Tenancy is increasing at an alarming rate in this country, and farm population between 1910 and 1920 increased only 3 per cent, but the percentage of acres farmed by tenants increased 11 per cent. There are 14 counties in the United States where more than 90 per cent of all farmers are tenants and 12 whole states where more than 50 per cent of the land is tenant farmed.

"If the trend continues we won't develop even a peasantry, in which the people, while poor, do own their farms; instead we will develop a hired-man, cropper, rural slum. We can by taking thought, like Ireland and Denmark, stem the tide and build here in America an unique rural civilization or we can drift and fail in that high destiny.

Cost of Group Farming

"Another great alternative facing rural America is, 'Will we develop in the United States a rural democracy or an urban plutocracy?' A nation that develops millionaires and billionaires at one end and millions of unemployed, poverty-stricken, slum-dwelling people at the other end, is developing a plutocracy. This could occur in rural life through large-scale corporation farming, but it is hard to imagine, for in order to own $1,000,000 worth of land, a large holder would need to own 20,000 acres at $50 an acre, and in order to make a $1,000,000 income he would have to own 400,000 acres and make 5 per cent on his investment."

The maladjustment in price levels is the most important cause of our present agricultural difficulties, Mr. John R. Hutcheson, director of the Virginia agricultural extension division, said. In suggesting remedies, Mr. Hutcheson advocated organization among farmers which have for their purpose coöperating and bargaining with other groups in building up a more satisfying rural life.

Credit is an important factor in farming and how much a farmer has to pay for it plays a vital part in the farmer's net income, Dr. V. B. Hart, Cornell University farm management specialist, said. In 1922 the New York extension division found that about two-thirds of farm purchases were for cash. Of the one-third remaining transactions, more than 70 per cent of it was obtained from merchants and only 8 per cent came from banks.

The investigators found that it cost the average feed store 13.4 per cent, or $13.40, to carry $100 worth of farmer credit for a year.

To get farmers to use the bank credit at 6 per cent, instead of the store credit at nearly 14 per cent, the investigators got stores to give a cash discount of from 3 to 4 per cent. Another survey in 1931 disclosed an increased use of bank credit.

Olympic Conditions Favor New Marks

(Continued from Page 1)

are another important and variable factor. Circumstances often intervene during elimination trials, long preliminary journeys and unfamiliar training and competitive conditions.

Joie W. Ray of the United States, a record breaker and one of the greatest distance runners of all time, placed for three trips to the Olympic Games and never won a first place. Ray won fifth in the Marathon of 1928. Charles W. Paddock of the United States made three trips to the games, was a candidate for a total of six titles, and yet his name appears only once in the list of Olympic champions. Nevertheless, he is the joint holder of the world's record at 100 meters, a fifth of a second better than the Olympic mark.

Accommodations at the Olympic Village here are expected to remove some of these hampering circumstances. Representatives of all nations will be segregated in a bungalow subdivision on the outskirts of the city, with cooks, trainers, coaches and managers keeping close supervision of the welfare and training condition of the athletes. They will be protected from distraction, and there will be fraternizing among the various nationalities which, it is hoped, will bring about a friendly and sportsmanlike atmosphere, thus enabling every athlete to do his best.

Decathlon Mark Bettered

Olympic records are the official world's records in the decathlon and in the running hop, step and jump. The former may be struck off when the International Amateur Athletic Federation Congress is held here to consider application for records claimed since the May, 1930, meeting. There are many claims on file for scores better than the 8053.290 points which gave Paavo Yrjola of Finland an Olympic and world's record at Amsterdam in 1928 for the decathlon. Jesse P. Mortensen of the United States has made the highest bid, 8166.663 points, for his performance at Lincoln, Neb., last year.

A. W. Winter of Australia, therefore, has the only unchallenged Olympic-world's record, 50 ft. 11¼ in. for the running hop, step and jump. It was made in the 1924 games at Paris. There is no application on file for a better mark. In the ancient Olympic Games, however, a couple of Greeks were credited with 55 ft. and 52 ft. respectively, so if research wanted to go back far enough, even Winter might be forced to yield distinction.

One of the greatest performances in the history of the games was delivered by James Thorpe, the American Indian, whose name, however, does not appear in the official list of champions. At Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912, Thorpe, at the height of his truly exceptional physical prowess, won the track and field pentathlon and the decathlon. This is a feat never accomplished before or since by one athlete. The pentathlon calls for a 200-meter dash, a 1500-meter run, running broad jump and discus and javelin throws. The decathlon requires the 100 and 400-meter dash, 1500-meter run, 110-meter hurdles, high and broad jumps, pole vault, shot put and discus and javelin.

Victory in the decathlon alone usually establishes an athlete as the all-around champion of the games; but Thorpe added the pentathlon first place. However, a year later he confessed to having received pay for playing minor-league baseball in 1909 and 1910. This removed him from amateur standing and his name was struck from the official rolls. F. R. Bie of Norway thereby received the pentathlon title for 1912, while H. Wieslander of Sweden took the decathlon laurels.

The Marathon has ever been one of the most thrilling contests on the Olympic program, and this event which wound up the 1928 track and field contests proved to be a great classic. It was won by El Ouafi, an Algerian Arab, competing for France, who was previously unheard of. He covered the 26 miles 385 yards in 2h. 32m. 57s., the third fastest time ever made in Olympic Marathons. The Marathon has never been won twice by any contender.

Paavo Nurmi of Finland appears often in Olympic chronology. He first bobbed up in 1920 with a victory in the 10,000-meter run in 31m. 45.8s. In 1928 he repeated, improving the time to 30m. 18.8s., which stands as the Olympic record in the event. Nurmi won two titles in 1924, taking the 5000-meter run in the Olympic record time of 14m. 31.2s., and the 1500-meter run in 3m. 53.6s. Nurmi also won the 10,000-meter cross-country race, an event that has been discontinued, in 1920 and 1924.

Lightbody Does Well

Nurmi's most successful predecessor probably was J. D. Lightbody of the United States, who in 1904 won the 800-meter run, the 1500-meter run, and the 2500-meter steeplechase, and went to Athens in 1906 to defend his title in the 1500 meters successfully.

In field events of the standing jumping variety which have been discontinued, the name of Ray C. Ewry of the United States appears as a 10-time winner. He won the standing high jump four times in a row ending with 1908, and duplicated this feat in the standing broad jump. He won the standing hop, step and jump in 1900 and 1904. No other Olympic event shows such a consistent winner.

D. G. A. Lowe and A. G. Hill of Great Britain have earned laurels approaching those of Nurmi in the middle-distance runs. Lowe holds the Olympic record for the 800-meter run at 1m. 51.8s., made in 1928, defending the title he won first in 1924. Hill won the 800-meter and the 1500-meter in 1920.

The record for the pentathlon, 14 points, is held by E. R. Lehtonen of Finland. This mark made in Antwerp in the 1920 games, was better by two points than the mark he won by at Paris in 1924. The event has been replaced by the modern pentathlon, which includes horseback riding, fencing, shooting, swimming and cross-country running.

Nobody has repeated in the decathlon, which was instituted in 1912, the winners in addition to Weislander and Yrjola being H. Loveland of Norway in 1920 and H. M. Osborn of the United States in 1924. Osborn, incidentally, also won the running high jump in that year. He set the Olympic record of 6ft. 6in., and has since been credited with 6ft. 8¼in., for a world's record.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

1896—ATHENS	1912—STOCKHOLM
1900—PARIS	1920—ANTWERP
1904—ST. LOUIS	1924—PARIS
1906—ATHENS	1928—AMSTERDAM
1908—LONDON	

60-METER DASH

1906 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States ..... 7s.
1904 Archie Hahn, United States ..... 7s.

100-METER DASH

1896 T. E. Burke, United States ..... 12s.
1900 F. W. Jarvis, United States ..... 10 4-5s.
1904 Archie Hahn, United States ..... 11s.
1906 Archie Hahn, United States ..... 11 1-5s.
1908 R. E. Walker, South Africa ..... 10 4-5s.
1912 R. C. Craig, United States ..... 10 4-5s.
1920 C. W. Paddock, United States ..... 10 4-5s.
1924 H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain ..... 10.6s.
1928 Percy Williams, Canada ..... 10 4-5s.

200-METER DASH

1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, U. S. ..... 22 1-5s.
1904 Archie Hahn, United States ..... 21 3-5s.
1908 R. Kerr, Canada ..... 22 2-5s.
1912 R. C. Craig, United States ..... 21.7s.
1920 Allan Woodring, United States ..... 22s.
1924 J. V. Scholz, United States ..... 21.6s.
1928 Percy Williams, Canada ..... 21 4-5s.

400-METER DASH

1896 T. E. Burke, United States ..... 54 1-5s.
1900 M. W. Long, United States ..... 49 2-5s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States ..... 49 1-5s.
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States ..... 53 1-5s.
1908 W. Halswelle, Gt. Br., walkover ..... 50s.
1912 C. D. Reidpath, United States ..... 48.2s.
1920 B. G. D. Rudd, So. Africa ..... 49 3-5s.
1924 E. H. Liddell, Great Britain ..... 47.6s.
1928 R. J. Barbuti, United States ..... 47 4-5s.

800-METER RUN

1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain ..... 2m. 11s.
1900 A. E. Tysoe, Great Britain ..... 2m. 1 2-5s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States ..... 1m. 56s.
1906 Paul Pilgrim, U. S. ..... 2m. 1 1-5s.
1908 M. W. Sheppard, U. S. ..... 1m. 52 4-5s.
1912 J. E. Meredith, U. S. ..... 1m. 51.9s.
1920 A. G. Hill, Gt. Br. ..... 1m. 53 2-5s.
1924 D. G. A. Lowe, Gt. Br. ..... 1m. 52.4s.
1928 D. G. A. Lowe, Gt. Br. ..... 1m. 51 4-5s.

1500-METER RUN

1896 E. H. Flack, Gt. Britain ..... 4m. 33 1-5s.
1900 C. Bennett, Gt. Britain ..... 4m. 6s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, U. S. ..... 4m. 5 2-5s.
1906 J. D. Lightbody, U. S. ..... 4m. 12s.
1908 M. W. Sheppard, U. S. ..... 4m. 3 2-5s.
1912 A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Br. ..... 3m. 56.8s.
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain ..... 4m. 1 4-5s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 3m. 53.6s.
1928 H. E. Larva, Finland ..... 3m. 53 1-5s.

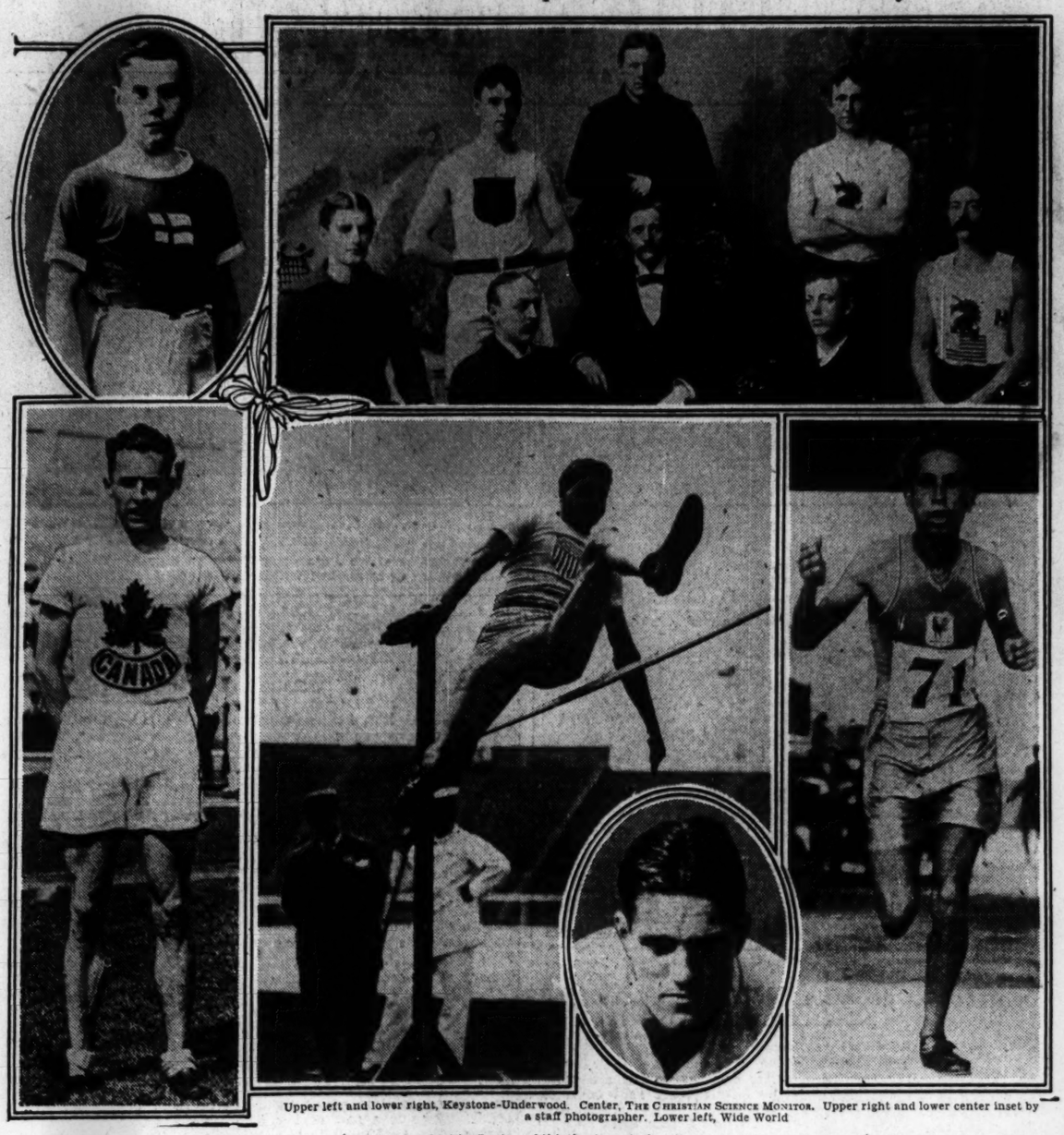
5000-METER RUN

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland ..... 14m. 36.8s.
1920 J. Guillemot, France ..... 14m. 55 3-5s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 14m. 31 2s.
1928 Willie Ritola, Finland ..... 14m. 38s.

FIVE-MILE RUN

1906 H. Hawtrey, Great Britain ..... 26m. 26 1-5s.
1908 E. B. Voigt, Great Britain ..... 25m. 11 1-5s.

Past Wearers of Laurel Inspire Contestants of Today



Upper left and lower right, Keystone-Underwood. Center, The Christian Science Monitor. Upper right and lower center inset by a staff photographer. Lower left, Wide World

Top Left—PAAVO NURMI, Finnish Distance Runner. Top Right—Boston Athletic Association Team at Athens, Greece, in 1896. They Are: Seated, Left to Right: W. W. HOYT, Pole Vault Winner, 1896; S. PAINE, Revolver; JOHN GRAHAM, Trainer and Manager; J. B. PAINE, Revolver; A. BLAKE, Long-Distance Runner Who Ran in Marathon; While Standing, Left to Right, Are T. E. BURKE, 100-400 Meters Winner; T. P. CURTIS, 110-Meter Hurdles Winner; E. H. CLARK, High and Broad Jump Winner. Bottom, Left to Right—PERCY WILLIAMS, Canadian Sprint Winner at Amsterdam; R. C. EWRY, Who Has Won 10 First Places in the Olympics; EL OUAFI, Algerian Arab, Who, Running for France, Won Marathon in 1928. Inset—D. G. A. LOWE, Great Britain, 800-Meter Olympic Winner, 1924 and 1928.

OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

Event	Record	Holder	Nation	Where Made
100-m. run	10.6s.	D. F. Lippincott	United States	Stockholm 1912
		H. M. Abrahams	Great Britain	Paris 1924
		Percy Williams	Canada	Amsterdam 1928
		R. F. McAllister	United States	(Trial Heats)
		J. E. London	Great Britain	
200m. run	21.6s.	Archie Hahn	United States	St. Louis 1904
		J. V. Scholz	United States	Paris 1924
		Helmut Kornig	Germany (Heat)	Amsterdam 1928
400m. run	47.8s.	E. H. Liddell	Great Britain	Paris 1924
800m. run	1m. 51.8s.	D. G. A. Lowe	Great Britain	Amsterdam 1928
1500m. run	3m. 53½s.	H. E. Larva	Finland	Amsterdam 1928
5000m. run	14m. 31.2s.	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Paris 1924
10,000m. run	30m. 18⅘s.	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Amsterdam 1928
10,000m. walk	46m. 28.4s.	G. R. Goulding	Canada	Stockholm 1912
110m. hurdles	14⅖s. (Heat)	Weightman-Smith	South Africa	Amsterdam 1928
		(Lord Burghley	Great Britain	
400m. hurdles	53⅖s.	F. M. Taylor (Heat)	United States	Amsterdam 1928
Run, high jump	6ft. 6in.	H. M. Osborn	United States	Paris 1924
Run, broad jump	25ft. 4½in.	Edward B. Hamm	United States	Amsterdam 1928
Hop, step, jump	50ft. 11¾in.	A. W. Winter	Australia	Paris 1924
Pole vault	13ft. 9⅗in.	Sabin W. Carr	United States	Amsterdam 1928
Discus throw	155ft. 2½in.	Dr. C. L. Houser	United States	Amsterdam 1928
Javelin throw	218ft. 6¼in.	E. H. Lundquist	Sweden	Amsterdam 1928
16-pound shot	52ft. 4½in.	John Kuck	United States	Amsterdam 1928
16-pound hammer	179ft. 8.4in.	M. J. McGrath	United States	Stockholm 1912
56-pound weight	36ft 11½in.	P. J. McDonald	United States	Antwerp 1920
Pentathlon	14 points	E. R. Lehtonen	Finland	Antwerp 1920
Decathlon	8053.290 points	Paavo Yrjola	Finland	Amsterdam 1928

400-meter relay (41s.)—United States (Frank Hussey, L. A. Clarke, Loren Murchison, J. A. Leconey), Paris, 1924; United States (Frank C. Wykoff, James F. Quinn, Charles E. Borah, Henry A. Russell), Amsterdam, 1928.

1600-meter relay (3m. 14⅕s.)—United States (George Baird, Fred Alderman, Emerson L. Spencer, Raymond J. Barbuti), Amsterdam, 1928.

3000-meter team race (8m. 32s.)—Finland (Paavo Nurmi, Willie Ritola, E. Katz), Paris, 1924.

*R. L. LeGendre (United States) jumped 25ft. 6in. in the pentathlon competition at Paris in 1924.

10,000-METER RUN

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland ..... 31m. 20.8s.
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 31m. 45 4-5s.
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland ..... 30m. 23.2s.
1928 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 30m. 18 4-5s.

MARATHON

1896 S. Loues, Greece ..... 2h. 55m. 20s.
1900 Teato, France ..... 2h. 59m.
1904 T. J. Hicks, U. S. ..... 3h. 28m. 53s.
1906 W. J. Sherring, Canada ..... 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s.
1908 John J. Hayes, U. S. ..... 2h. 55m. 18s.
1912 K. K. McArthur, So. Af. ..... 2h. 36m. 54.8s.
1920 H. Kolehmainen, Fin. ..... 2m. 32m. 35 4-5s.
1924 A. O. Stenroos, Fin. ..... 2h. 41m. 22.6s.
1928 El Ouafi, France ..... 2h. 32m. 57s.

110-METER HURDLES

1896 Curtis, United States ..... 17 3-5s.
1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, U. S. ..... 15 2-5s.
1904 F. W. Schule, U. S. ..... 16s.
1906 R. G. Leavitt, U. S. ..... 16 1-5s.
1908 Forrest Smithson, U. S. ..... 15s.
1912 F. W. Kelly, U. S. ..... 15.1s.
1920 E. J. Thomson, Canada ..... 14 4-5s.
1924 D. C. Kinsey, U. S. ..... 15s.
1928 S. J. M. Atkinson, So. Af. ..... 14 4-5s.

200-METER HURDLES

1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, U. S. ..... 25 2-5s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, U. S. ..... 24 3-5s.

400-METER HURDLES

1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, U. S. ..... 57 3-5s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, U. S. ..... 53s.
1908 C. J. Bacon, U. S. ..... 55s.
1920 F. F. Loomis, U. S. ..... 54s.
1924 F. M. Taylor, U. S. ..... *52.6s.
1928 Lord Burghley, Great Britain ..... 53 2-5s.
*Not the record; one hurdle down.

2500-METER STEEPLECHASE

1900 G. W. Orton, U. S. ..... 7m. 44s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, U. S. ..... 7m. 39 3-5s.

3000-METER STEEPLECHASE

1920 P. Hodge, Great Britain ..... 10m. 2⅘s.
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland ..... 9m. 33.6s.
1928 T. A. Loukola, Finland 9m. 21⅘s

3200-METER STEEPLECHASE

1908 A. Russell, Great Britain ..... 10m. 47⅘s.

4000-METER STEEPLECHASE

1900 C. Rimmer, Great Britain ..... 12m. 58⅗s.

CROSS-COUNTRY

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland ..... 45m. 11.6s.

10,000-METER CROSS-COUNTRY

1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 27m. 15s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland ..... 32m. 54.6s.

1500-METER WALK

1906 George V. Bonhag, U. S. ..... 7m. 12⅗s.

3000-METER WALK

1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy ..... 13m. 14⅕s.

3500-METER WALK

1908 G. E. Larner, Great Britain ..... 14m. 55s.

10,000-METER WALK

1912 G. H. Goulding, Canada 46m. 28.4s
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy ..... 48m. 6½s.
1924 Ugo Frigerio, Italy ..... 47m. 49s.

10-MILE WALK

1908 G. E. Larner, Gt. Br. ..... 1h. 15m. 57⅗s.

400-METER RELAY

1912 Great Britain ..... 42.4s.
1920 United States ..... 42⅕s.
1924 United States ..... 41s.
1928 United States ..... 41s.

1600-METER RELAY

1908 United States ..... 3m. 27⅕s.
1912 United States ..... 3m. 16.6s.
1920 Great Britain ..... 3m. 22⅕s.
1924 United States ..... 3m. 16s.
1928 United States ..... 3m. 14⅕s.

POLE VAULT

1896 W. W. Hoyt, U. S. ..... 10ft. 3¾in.
1900 I. K. Baxter, U. S. ..... 10ft. 9 9-10in.
1904 C. E. Dvorak, U. S. ..... 11ft. 6in.
1906 Gouder, France ..... 11ft. 6in.
1908 (A. C. Gilbert, U. S.) (E. T. Cook Jr., U. S.) ..... 12ft. 2in.
1912 H. J. Babcock, U. S. ..... 3.95m.
1920 C. K. Foss, U. S. ..... 4.09m.
1924 (L. S. Barnes, U. S.) (Glenn Graham, U. S.) ..... 3.95m.
1928 S. W. Carr, United States ..... 4.20m.

STANDING HIGH JUMP

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 5ft. 5in.
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 4ft. 11in.
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 5ft. 2⅝in.
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 5ft. 2in.
1912 Platt Adams, United States ..... 1.63m.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

1896 E. H. Clark, United States ..... 5ft. 11¼in.
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States. 6ft. 2 4-5in.
1904 S. S. Jones, United States ..... 6ft. 11in.
1906 Con Leahy, Ireland ..... 5ft. 9⅝in.
1908 H. F. Porter, United States ..... 6ft. 3in.
1912 A. W. Richards, United States ..... 1.93m.
1920 R. W. Landon, United States ..... 1.94m.
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States ..... 1.98m.
1928 R. W. King, United States ..... 1.94m.

STANDING BROAD JUMP

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 10ft. 6 2-5in.
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 11ft. 4⅘in.
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 10ft. 10in.
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 10ft. 11¼in.
1912 C. Taicilitiras, Greece ..... 3.37m.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

1896 E. H. Clark, United States ..... 20ft. 9¾in.
1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, U. S. ..... 23ft. 6⅝in.
1904 Myer Prinstein, U. S. ..... 24ft. 1in.
1906 Myer Prinstein, U. S. ..... 23ft. 7½in.
1908 Frank Irons, United States ..... 24ft. 6½in.
1912 A. L. Gutterson, U. S. ..... 7.60m.
1920 William Petterssen, Sweden ..... 7.15m.
1924 DeHart Hubbard, U. S. ..... 7.445m.
1928 E. B. Hamm, United States ..... 7.73m.

STANDING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 34ft. 8½in.
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States ..... 34ft. 7½in.

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1896 J. B. Connolly, U. S. ..... 45ft.
1900 Myer Prinstein, U. S. ..... 47ft. 4¼in.
1904 Myer Prinstein, U. S. ..... 47ft.
1906 P. O'Connor, Ireland ..... 46ft. 2in.
1908 T. J. Ahearne, Gt. Br. ..... 48ft. 11¼in.
1912 G. Lindblom, Sweden ..... 14.76m.
1920 V. Tuulos, Finland ..... 14.505m.
1924 A. W. Winter, Australia ..... 15.525m.
1928 Mikio Oda, Japan ..... 15.31m.

16-POUND SHOTPUT

1896 Robert Garrett, U. S. ..... 36ft. 2in.
1900 Richard Sheldon, U. S. ..... 46ft. 3½in.
1904 Ralph Rose, U. S. ..... 48ft. 7in.
1906 M. J. Sheridan, U. S. ..... 40ft. 4 4-5in.
1908 Ralph Rose, U. S. ..... 46ft. 7½in.
1912 P. J. McDonald, U. S. ..... 15.34m.
Right and left hand—Ralph Rose, United States ..... 27.57m.
1920 V. Porhola, Finland ..... 14.81m.
1924 C. L. Houser, U. S. ..... 14.995m.
1928 John Kuck, United States ..... 15.87m.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW

1900 J. J. Flanagan, U. S. ..... 167ft. 4in.
1904 J. J. Flanagan, U. S. ..... 168. 11in.
1908 J. J. Flanagan, U. S. ..... 170ft. 4¾in.
1912 M. J. McGrath, U. S. ..... 54.74m.
1920 P. J. Ryan, U. S. ..... 52.875m.
1924 F. D. Tootell, U. S. 53.295m
1928 Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ire. ..... 51.39m.

56-POUND WEIGHT

1904 E. Desmarteau, Canada ..... 34ft. 4in.
1920 P. J. McDonald, U. S. ..... 11.265m.

DISCUS THROW

1896 R. S. Garrett, U. S. ..... 95ft. 7½in.
1900 Bauer, Hungary ..... 118ft. 2 9-10 in.
1504 M. J. Sheridan, U. S. ..... 128ft. 10½ in.
1906 M. J. Sheridan, U. S. ..... 136ft. 1-3 in.
1906 M. J. Sheridan, U. S. ..... 134ft 2in.
1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland ..... 45.21m.
Right and left hand—A. R. Taipale, Finland ..... 82.56m.
1920 E. Niklander, Finland ..... 44.685m.
1924—Clarence L. Houser, U. S. ..... 46.155m.
1928 Dr. C. L. Houser, U. S. ..... 47.32m.

DISCUS THROW—GREEK STYLE

1906 W. Jaervinen, Finland ..... 115ft. 4in.
1908 M. J. Sheridan, U. S. ..... 124ft. 8in.

JAVELIN THROW

1906 E. Lemming, Sweden ..... 175ft. 6in.
1908 E. Lemming, Sweden ..... 178ft. 7½in.
Held in middle—E. Lemming (Sweden) ..... 179ft. 10½in.
1912 E. Lemming, Sweden ..... 60.64m.
Right and left hand—J. J. Saaristo, Finland ..... 109.42m.
1920 Jonni Myyra, Finland ..... 65.78m.
1924 Jonni Myyra, Finland ..... 62.96m.
1928 E. H. Lundquist, Sweden ..... 66.60m.

PENTATHLON

1906 H. Mellander, Sweden ..... 24 pts
1912 F. R. Bie, Norway ..... 16 pts
1920 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland ..... 14 pts
1924 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland ..... 16 pts

DECATHLON

1912 H. Wieslander, Sweden ..... 7724.495 pts
1920 H. Lovland, Norway ..... 6804.35 pts
1924 H. M. Osborn, U. S. ..... 7710.775 pts
1928 Paavo Yrjola, Finland ..... 8056.20 pts

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went to the head of the authorized playing card manufacturers' company in Moscow, with a plan which, he asserted, would enable the company to double its sales within a short time.

To his surprise, the executive replied, "But we don't want to increase our sales."

Inquiring the reason for this, Mr. Culbertson was told that Russia disapproved of playing cards because they were decorated with kings and queens, thus becoming propaganda "for the last vestiges of outworn feudalism."

Miller Selected To Head Nation's Finance Agency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—Mr. Charles A. Miller, banker and lawyer of Utica, N. Y., has been placed at the head of the enlarged Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the $3,800,000,000 organization is now ready to speed up its huge relief program.

The Miller appointment is the last to be made to the board of the corporation. Illinois has already received a preliminary loan of $3,000,000, and announcement of further loans for relief of states is expected shortly.

Mr. Miller is a Republican, as required under the law revising the organization of the corporation. He has been a regional committee chairman in the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes New York. Mr. Miller will be president of the corporation, while Mr. Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, will be chairman of the board. The post which Mr. Miller fills was formerly held by Mr. Charles G. Dawes.

Mr. Miller is head of a Utica savings bank, is a graduate of Harvard and was elected president of the New York State Bankers' Association in 1909. His appointment still leaves Democrats with a nominal majority on the relief agency's directorate—four members to the Republicans three.

Hoover Campaign Opens in Midwest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30—The middle West campaign of the Republican Party was initiated here today via radio. The initial spellbinder was Senator L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa, keynoter at the recent Republican national convention. He swung into action with an address to farmers over one of the big chains.

Senator Dickinson's choice to open the campaign among the farmers illustrates the change in sentiment in President Hoover's native State. Four years ago Iowa was a principal battleground of the struggle over farm relief. Many Iowa farm leaders were champions of the equalization fee which the Republican Party and its presidential candidate did not indorse. Much hostility toward Mr. Hoover resulted in the State of his birth.

Subsequently Mr. Dickinson, then a Representative in Congress, won the Republican nomination for the senatorship as a friend of the President's policies, over a strong opponent who questioned them. Later he obtained the establishment of an agricultural advisory council at Des Moines, Iowa, under the sponsorship of the Republican National Committee, and serves as its chairman. Iowa appears likely to take an important place in this year's campaign, but in friendlier manner toward its native son.

'Reds' Rule Cards Are Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Russia is the only country in the world which does not officially approve of bridge playing, declared Mr. Ely Culbertson, the American bridge expert.

Some months ago Mr. Culbertson

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WORLD JEWRY FOREGATHERING IN PALESTINE

City Is Becoming National Home for Members of the Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Palestine is definitely becoming the "National Home of the Jews" and all parts of the world are contributing to the upbuilding of the Jewish population. According to statistics issued by the Department of Immigration for the year 1931, four-fifths of the immigrants entering the country that year were Jews.

The type of immigrant to Palestine, his origin and economic class are carefully classified by the department. During 1931, 5533 immigrants arrived, 4075 of whom were Jews.

Of the registered immigrants 2701 or 49 per cent came from Europe east of a line drawn from Danzig to Trieste, 21 per cent from North Africa and western Asia, including Irak, Persia and Afghanistan, 6 per cent from central Europe, 7 per cent from the United States and 10 per cent from the British Empire.

The 1931 immigrants included 269 belonging to the class of "capitalists," possessing £1000 and upward. With these came 338 dependents. Of the working class, there were 1869, who brought 620 dependents.

Jewish entrants included 233 capitalists, 1603 working men, 813 dependents of residents in Palestine, and 57 men of religion and others. During the year, 401 prospective immigrants were refused admission because they failed to comply with the regulations.

About 9000 tourists are reckoned to have visited Palestine during the year under review, a number which is expected to be at least doubled for the current year, due to the influx during the Jewish Olympics and the Levant Fair. In 1930 there were 13,200 tourists recorded while in 1929, the last complete year before the depression in Europe became widespread, the number was 16,500.

A marked increase has been noted in the number of former residents returning to Palestine, largely former emigrants to America, who returned to their native country during the year because of the industrial depression in their new homes. The emigration of Palestinians to the United States dropped from 624 in 1930 to 272 in 1931, while that to Latin America dropped from 1290 to 205.

NEW ONTARIO ROAD TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — A highway from Hamilton to the Peace Bridge at Ft. Erie is to be built this summer, it has been announced by Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways for Ontario. The 20-mile road will cost $500,000, and will give work to 1000 men, who will be drawn from the three counties through which the highway will run.

This new road will relieve heavy traffic on other main roads, and when completed will have no grade over 5 per cent and no severe curves.

HOSTEL FOR GIRLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A hostel for British and American girls—the Washington House Hostel at Neuilly—was recently opened by Mr. R. H. Campbell, British Minister in Paris. A tablet was unveiled commemorating the 53 years' work of the Ada Leigh Hostels in Paris, of which Washington House is one.

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EDUCATIONAL

'Aw, She Understands a Fellow'

By LUCIE HASKELL HILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas

TWO mothers were discussing their young sons, boys of 12 years or thereabout. Said one, anxiously: "John seemed to change overnight. He had been a perfect little gentleman. And now, suddenly, he eats carelessly, forgets to take off his cap when he comes into the room, is slouchy in appearance. I am at him every minute that he is in the house, but nothing I say seems to make the slightest impression." The other mother replied, laughingly: "But you are taking it too seriously. My Philip is all you say of John, and worse. He resents everything I say to him, he seems to have no sense of responsibility whatever, his knickers are always hanging loose at the knees, he insists that his shirt is clean when it is impossible! But I've just about made up my mind not to pay any attention whatever. After all, he's 'just at that age.' He'll get over it and settle down to normal."

A third mother who had been a listener to the conversation said nothing, although her own son was passing through a stage similar to that under discussion. She had not yet found her own way out of the problem but she felt that the solution must lie in striking a middle ground, relieving the tenseness of the first mother's attitude and acknowledging a greater responsibility than the second. From that day, she began to ponder the question of children who were "just at that age." She noticed that the excuse of being "just at that age" was applied to persons of every age. Babies seemed always to be "just at that age"—or stage. Even the very aged were excused for various idiosyncrasies because of the fact that they had arrived "at that age." About the time that these things were turning themselves over in the mother's thought, word was given out through the Parent-Teacher's Association of her son's school that the mothers might expect certain temperamental difficulties with the children of that age, the "adolescent period." She decided that a wise handling of the situation might save her boy and herself from the anxiety and unpleasantness of the prescribed conditions. So she began to take more thought concerning her son's mental reactions, began to treat him less as an object either of jest or concern and more as one would treat an intelligent, established adult.

Eliminated Nagging

She realized, first of all, that unconsciously she had been making the boy a topic of conversation. In fact, the boy himself confirmed this failing when he complained, "Aw, I wish you wouldn't always be bragging me up to folks." The mother passed over the assumed crudity of language and went to the heart of the grievance. "But, son, I haven't been bragging about you. What did I say which sounded like boasting?" "Aw, the other day when I came into the living room and you had company, you had to go and say, 'Isn't he the biggest thing you ever saw?'" The mother smiled, but strove for the boy's viewpoint. Deep down in his heart, the boy was proud of his increased height, but just as surely he felt awkward and self-conscious, even as he did about the sudden bigness of his hands and feet. He did not enjoy being made the subject of conversation and scrutiny. The mother made mental note number one. Hereafter she would remember not to discuss the lad in his presence.

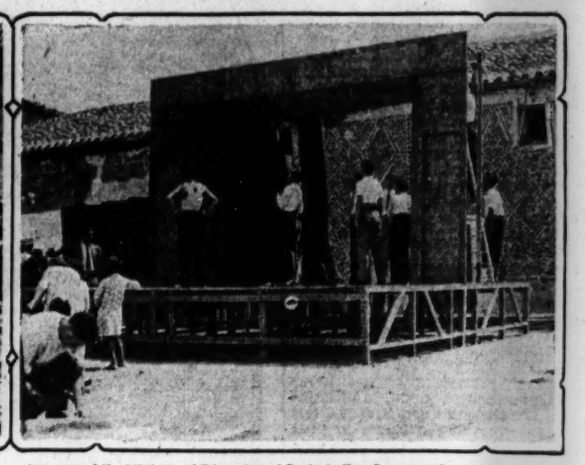
A few days later the boy flung himself in from school, threw down his books and started to rush out again without a word of greeting. Always before he had stopped to speak to his mother, to show her that he was glad to see her again after the day's absence. Here was another change. Perhaps she had better remind him. She did so and received an injured and perplexed reply: "Aw, mother, what's it all about? What do you want me to do? The fellows are waiting for me." When he came in, a couple of hours later, he laid an arm awkwardly about her shoulders and tried to atone for his seeming negligence. The mother felt that she herself had been at fault. The lad had not changed in his feeling for her, but by her emphasis of the matter she had puzzled him, made him more self-conscious, disappointed him a bit perhaps by her implied doubt of his affection. Analyzing her method of correction, she admitted the cruelty of even suggesting a lack or lessening of devotion to a child who had been taught to accept love as fundamental and unchanging. Naturally, he could not understand such a method. She must find always the reasonable way and she must avoid anything that savored of nagging.

Briefly, the mother realized after a few days of observation that the time had passed when constant reminding and suggesting would be either wise or acceptable. The boy was beginning to feel his own individuality. But that did not lessen her responsibility nor, fortunately, her influence. She might need to feel her way, but she could be just as helpful as at any previous stage of the child's development. She began with an effort to understand his language; to ask the questions which pertained to the things he was interested in at the moment; to throw the conversation his way occasionally yet not give him the burden of carrying it, especially when guests were present. She even modified her views on the reading of detective stories and was rewarded by finding that the lad's sole interest was in the solution of the mystery and that he had a fine discrimination in his selection. After the boy felt free to discuss the detective stories with her, the way was open for her to present to him many of the books she had wanted him to know and to love. One day her heart was touched by having the boy come to her, his eyes shining with appreciation, and say: "Mother, do you know Alfred Noyes' poem, 'The Highwayman?' Isn't it pretty where he says, 'The road was a silver ribbon across the purple moor'?"

Quiet Commendation

Above all, the mother tried to stop criticizing the boy's appearance, to avoid nagging him on the subject of personal grooming and to substitute a few words of quiet commendation whenever he did, at rare intervals, emerge from his room shining and immaculate. She spoke of the pleasure it gave her to see him looking so; of how it always increased the respect of teachers and associates to see a boy well groomed; of how it was, after all, an indication of how one was thinking and one would not want others to think he was disorderly and slovenly in his mental processes. Gradually, very gradually indeed, this mother succeeded in bridging the imaginary boundary between little boyhood and young manhood. Lovingly she held the lad down to certain tasks, certain responsibilities. Patiently she tended the ideals which had been planted in his earlier years, knowing that good seed is bound to bear fruit. Persistently she contended that the fine qualities which she knew the boy possessed were just as active and apparent at this age, or stage, as at any other.

The teacher as well as the parent has a fine opportunity to deal gently and wisely with children of the high school age. The real teacher does not dwell upon the failings and crudities of the 'teen age child. She is careful to keep criticism out of her own thought, to suppress the smile which may cause a hurt, to treat the child as a mature, coöperative person. Her joy is in seeing the beauties of mind and character rather than the temporary shortcomings of personal habit. There is nothing lovelier than the enthusiasm of youth, glowing as brightly as the dew, untarnished by failure or disappointment; there is nothing more sacred than the germinating of a career in a child's thought and blessed indeed is the privilege of protecting and guiding a child during the period of its unfoldment. Each boy and girl has some precious gift to bear to the world and there are parents and teachers wise enough and loving enough to detect and nourish this potential service. What greater tribute can be paid to a mother or a teacher than to have one of these youngsters say, "Aw, she's all right—she understands a fellow!"



Courtesy of the Ministry of Education of Spain to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPANISH VILLAGES SEE THE GREAT PLAYS OF THEIR PEOPLE

Left—A Section of the Audience Watching an Open-Air Theatrical Entertainment in Talamanca, Spain. Right—Building an Open-Air Theater. Below—A Company of Students Giving Open-Air Performance in Esquivias.

Folk Plays in Spanish Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

A VILLAGE entertainment project is part of the general plan of the Department for Education of the Government of Spain for bringing enlightenment to the underprivileged peoples in that country. Besides the Pedagogic Missions, comprising traveling theatrical companies, cinemas, lecturers and libraries, that are penetrating to remote village communities off the beaten track, the Ministry has framed a scheme for building a network of 20,000 new schools throughout Spain, with teachers of a higher standard than have previously been intrusted with the training of the peasant children. Up to the present time 7000 of these new schools have been opened and it is anticipated that the remainder, staffed by teachers who have gained their scholastic degrees at one of the Spanish universities, will be ready for use in the course of the next few years.

Reaching Remote Villages

Under the instigation and persistent encouragement of the Minister for Education in the Republican Government, Señor Fernando de los Rios, many of the quiet, outlying villages in Spain have had, during the past few months, for the first time in their history, an opportunity of seeing some of the classical Spanish plays performed in the open air by amateur dramatic companies recruited from students of the various Spanish universities.

Performances of such works as "La Carátula," "El Convidado" and "Las Aceitunas" of Lope de Rueda, the comedy by Cervantes, entitled "El Juez de los Divorcios," in addition to old Spanish folk songs, dances and "romancero" have recently been presented before enthusiastic village audiences in Cervantes' own village of Esquivias, in Talamanca, one of the most historic hamlets in Castile, and in Sesena, and plans have been completed for sending touring companies throughout the central and northern provinces during the present summer.

The outfit of the players is of the simplest; props, curtains and scenery for the speedy assembling of the theater, and the stage costumes, are conveyed from village to village in a lorry while the players follow in a single motorcoach. The chairs and forms for the open-air performances are supplied by the villagers, who also assist in the assembling or dismantling of the theater, and as all the students give their services free, expenses, which are met by the Ministry, are kept down to a minimum.

Fertile Soil

Although a considerable proportion of the audiences is illiterate, and has never so much as heard the names of the majority of the Spanish authors whose works are produced, the spontaneous laughter and applause that greet the plays and sketches is sufficient indication to the organizers that the enterprise is meeting with the hoped-for understanding and appreciation and that the villages of Spain represent a fertile soil in which to plant the right seeds of culture and learning. The companies also carry round a traveling library from which books may be borrowed, and lecturers and cinema displays are to be provided as the scheme develops.

The National Lyrical Theatre, moreover, which also owes its institution to the encouragement of the Minister of Education, has announced its intention of sending round groups of singers to present some of the lighter musical operas and comedies of Spanish composers to audiences which would never have an opportunity of seeing them in the capital cities.

A further milestone in the entertainment plan was passed on July 3, when, in the presence of the Minister and a number of representative Spanish authors and dramatists, an open-air performance was given by one of the traveling companies in the historic plaza, at La Barraca, in Valencia, where spectators gazed upon the scene from the surrounding windows and balconies just as English village audiences used to watch traveling players in the courtyards of farms and inns in the Elizabethan days.

From Business to Teaching

By HARRY E. STONE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACHING is a haven toward which many young men steer when the business weather gets rough. Many take this course because the wages of teachers do not fall as rapidly or as sharply as do wages in business in times of general unemployment. When coal miners were receiving $20 a day, wearing silk shirts, and buying big cars, many devoted teachers walked to their classes, taught for $100 a month, and went without luxuries which even the unlettered business man bought as a matter of course.

Now, when coal miners are out of work and when business men find their incomes gone or cut in half, salaries of teachers in many high schools and colleges have been reduced at most from 10 to 20 per cent, and in numerous cases none. Over a long period of years wages and salaries tend to adjust themselves. There is a sort of law of compensation that tends to express itself in the economic rewards for various types of work. It is not strange, therefore, that the stranded business navigator should sense this present advantage in teaching careers and strive to reach the calmer waters of academic work. I do not blame him. It is human nature for us to sell our abilities in the best market.

Open to Question

What I do question is his willingness to subscribe to and adhere to the ideals exemplified in the lives of George Herbert Palmer and Alice Freeman Palmer, who once wrote: "I address those only who are drawn to teaching by love of it, who regard it as the most vital of the fine arts, who intend to give their lives to mastering its subtleties, and who are ready to meet some hardships and to put up with moderate fare if they may win its rich opportunities."

How many who now steer from industrial to academic harbors would feel about their work as did Palmer when he said: "Harvard College pays me for doing what I would gladly pay it for allowing me to do."

Few employments are more satisfying than teaching, if it is pursued by men fired with the zeal of a Horace Mann or guided by the idealism of a Woodrow Wilson, who declared: "It would be a very petty life to live if we were merely schoolmasters; it would not interest me for 24 hours to be a taskmaster in respect to the studies of a lot of youngsters. Unless I can lead them to see the beauty of the things that have seemed beautiful to me, I have mistaken my profession. It is not the whip that makes men, but the lure of things that are worthy to be loved."

To young men who now turn to teaching as a makeshift I would say: Do you have an "aptitude for vicariousness?" Have you an accumulated wealth of intellectual and cultural resources? Do you think that you can "invigorate life through knowledge?" Are you possessed of a "readiness to be forgotten?" Is your chief ambition to serve youth through a profession "in which books and boys rather than stocks and bonds and bankers and brokers will be your daily companions? How long do you expect to remain in the profession of teaching—until good times return or permanently, happen what will?

Attitude Is Important

To those industrialists who now "crash the gates" of educational institutions I would say: It is well, provided you have a professional attitude toward educational work as a career. There is today an oversupply of undertrained teachers. It is not evident that there are too many devoted men and women in charge of the intellectual and spiritual resources of the boys and girls in our public schools, our colleges and our universities. High-minded men and women with keen intellects and an unselfish desire to contribute to the "durable satisfactions of life" through careers in education are not a drug on the market even in these times of unemployment.

If you are of the type our country needs in its schools and colleges, and you sincerely believe that you got into business and industry by mistake, you will confer a benefit on both business and education by making a change. I would say most emphatically, however, that unless you conscientiously feel that you are qualified for teaching you should not turn to it temporarily. "You would ruin both it and yourself; for you are looking in exactly the wrong direction."

Teaching is no longer a "necessary refuge for educated indigents." It is a profession and a noble one, indeed—a career rather than a job.

Scheduling the Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

"MOTHER, may I have the car tonight? Jane has used it three afternoons this week." The voice of my 19-year-old son was tinged with self-pity.

We are a one-car family and many times I have wished that we were a no-car family. With a son home from college who is quite insistent that he needs the automobile to hunt a summer job or take a girl to a Country Club dance and a 17-year-old daughter who enjoys taking her high school friends for tennis, swimming, and picnics, there was constant bickering in our home. Mother and father often rode on the street car except for rare occasions when they were hurriedly "taken places" or "called for."

I was frankly discouraged. Then I made myself face the question. If an automobile was a convenience and a comfort, it should not bring selfishness and irritation into our home. There must be a way out.

I finally tried a plan that has worked surprisingly well. I tacked a typewritten schedule upon the wall near the telephone. At the top was a formal announcement of the date on which the schedule was to begin. The week was equally divided between son, daughter and mother, giving each one the car for two mornings, two afternoons, and two evenings, although not in consecutive arrangement. The schedule said plainly that mother and father were to have the car all day Sunday but that son and daughter were to have the privilege of using it on alternate Sunday evenings. A footnote said that if, for a good reason, one wished to exchange his time, it could be done, if a satisfactory equivalent was substituted.

The children soon discovered the schedule and, to my great surprise, offered no objections. True, son laughingly dubbed it "the Blue Laws" but added, rather thoughtfully, "Good work, Mom." Jane giggled her approval in approved high school manner.

While this may not be the best solution for other families, it would be impossible to tell what peace and order this simple time-table has brought into our home. The children do not make engagements without first consulting the schedule and, when an exchange of afternoons or evenings is made, they thank each other with the utmost courtesy.

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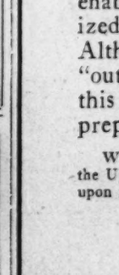

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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Car Dealer's Diversion

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A FEW years ago, a man in western Massachusetts acquired so many American clocks that he found it desirable to finish off rooms in his stable, where 200 or more were neatly displayed. A dealer in the same state uses his large colonial home for a place of business, his taste running to timepieces contemporary with the building of the house. Here were recently nearly 50, of which perhaps a score were kept running, making the striking of the hour an event of some minutes' duration and of doubtful melody, pleasing as the tones of any single one would have been. In Boston's financial district is another clock enthusiast, who has about 20 very unusual examples of earliest American clock making in the two offices of himself and his small staff, a salaried expert calling each week to wind and adjust them. I understand that these are in addition to a considerably larger number that are kept in his suburban home.

Zeal in this direction appearing so variously and conspicuously, perhaps one should not be surprised to encounter in almost any surroundings the alluring work of Cummens, Taber, the Willards, Gawen Brown and others. Still, it did seem remarkable to find, scattered about the offices and salesrooms of a prominent motor car dealer in Boston, Mr. J. C. Harvey. Here are 30 or more clocks of New England make, dating around 1800 and including nearly all the names most esteemed in this group of craftsmen.

A Contrast in Machines

Here was a juxtaposition of a very ancient class of mechanical device and one of the very latest. One operates in an unvarying manner by gravity, an elemental force, continuing for seven days, or even 30, after a few minutes attention. It functions only if placed in a certain precise position and allowed to remain there.

The other machine is impelled by an artificially produced gas, exploded by electricity and so controllable that the power exerted may be varied from a pull of a few pounds to that of 80 horses. It is useless when staying in a one place, for its purpose is to move about, which it can do 10 times as fast as the horses that were man's speediest means of travel when these neighboring clocks were built.

Here are tall clocks and short ones; some are made to stand on the floor and some for a shelf; others are to be fastened to the wall, having no base to rest on. One is painted white, and is in the form of a low, round column with a glass dome on its top, protecting the entire works and the face which remain in sight from all sides. This is the so-called lighthouse design of Simon Willard and very much of a collectors' prize. There is an odd thing by Aaron Willard, a shelf clock with an alarm, but having no bell or stroke for the hours. When the alarm operates, the hammer strikes on the wood of the case itself, perhaps to have its action resemble the sound of a visitor knocking at one's door.

There is a case of banjo type that may well be the first model offered of "Willard's Patented Timepiece." One fancies that in it the maker was feeling his way toward a design that should become an important one of its kind. It is interesting to compare this simple and seemingly timid conception with the decorated and decisive "banjo" of a few years later.

Inscribed With Buyer's Name

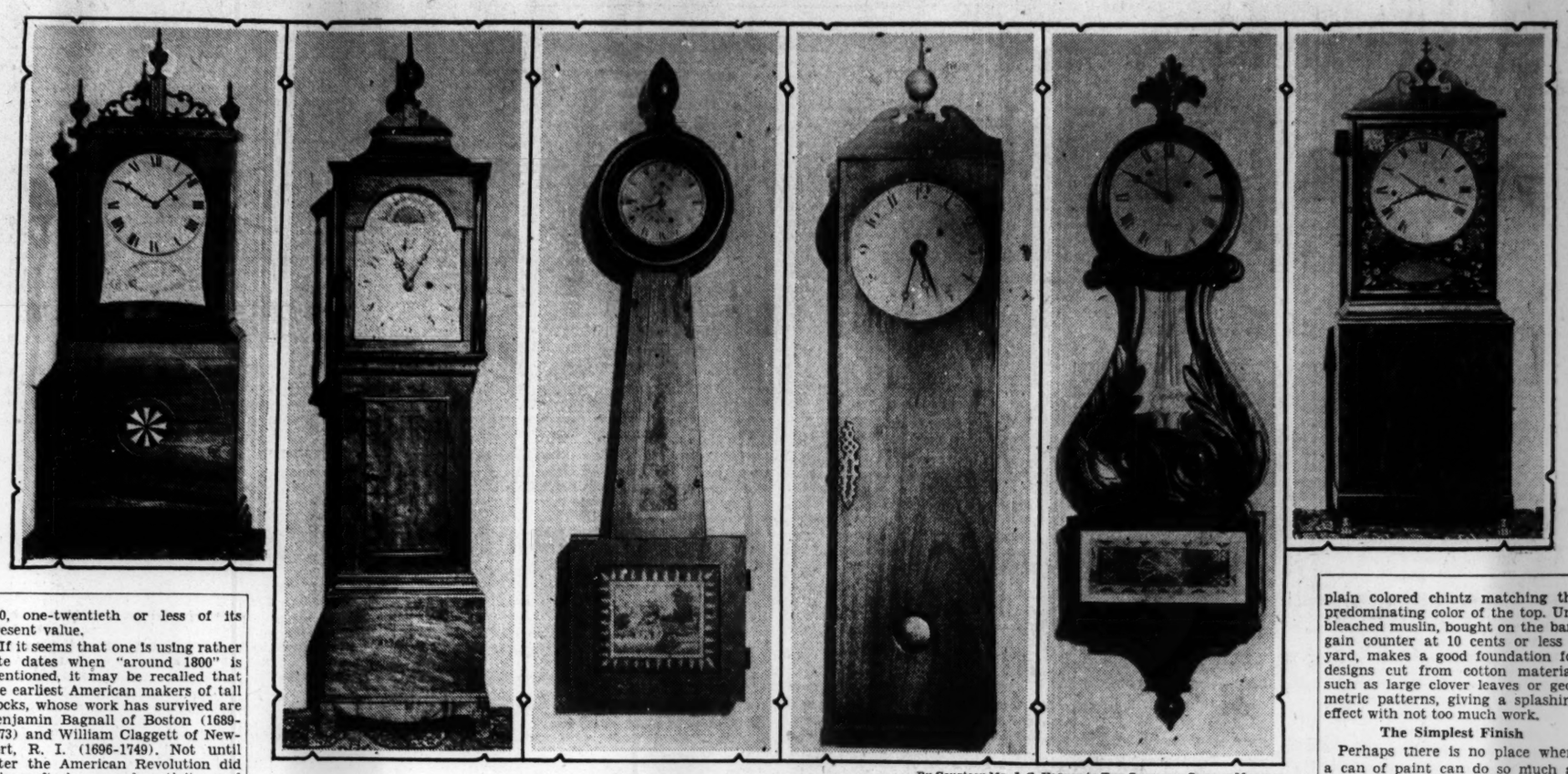
One of the tall case affairs has an uncommon inscription on its face.

Warranted for Thomas Nixon
by Simon Willard

Pasted on inside the case door is the highly valued Willard label; below this is the receipted bill of the maker to this Captain Nixon, son of a Revolutionary colonel. It reveals that the original cost was $60, one-twentieth or less of its present value.

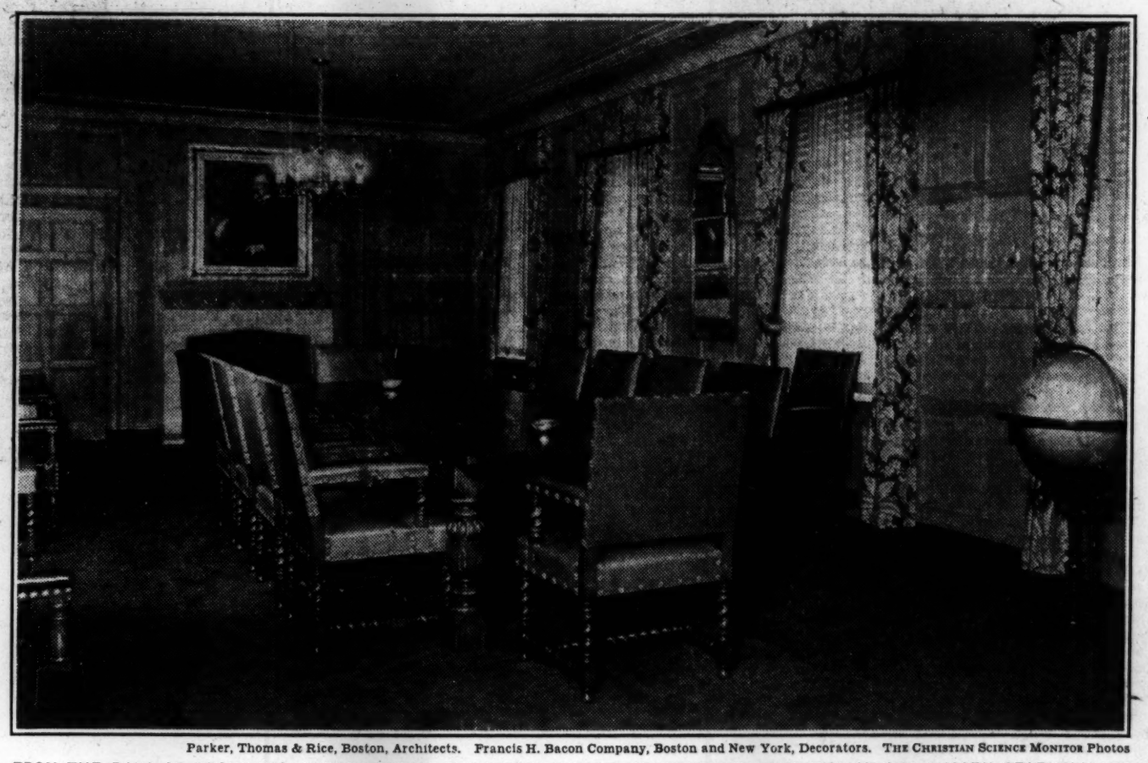
If it seems that one is using rather late dates when "around 1800" is mentioned, it may be recalled that the earliest American makers of tall clocks, whose work has survived are Benjamin Bagnall of Boston (1689-1773) and William Claggett of Newport, R. I. (1696-1749). Not until after the American Revolution did this craft show much activity, and from then to about 1830 the shop of the individual clockmaker was the common source of the timepieces used in American homes. This survival of handwork makes many examples of the later years desirable acquisitions, although of an age that would exclude a good many classes of objects from the attention of collectors. This accounts for the regard in which the name of E. Taber, Roxbury, is held, for example. He was one of Simon Willard's apprentices, who later set up his own shop, buying the good will of the business and many of the tools, when his master retired in 1839. Such craftsmen were of the final generation to prosper before low-priced factory made clocks gained nearly all the trade.

The smaller American clocks of 1780-1820 show forms of cases, as well as of works, which differ strongly from those of any other country; there was more evidence of this experimenting in design and mechanism in New England than in other sections. A few years later this ingenuity resulted quite naturally in machine-made clocks that sold for about a quarter the price of those built by hand. From then until now "Connecticut clocks" have found their way to homes in all parts of the land, although that State did not gain fame in production of the earlier and more costly types. Those that are pictured here happen to be nearly all of Massachusetts, where the handcraft seems to have flourished most vigorously for two generations following the Revolution.



By Courtesy Mr. J. C. Harvey to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At the extreme left and right of this group are shelf clocks of about 1810-20, the first by Zacheus Gates of Charlestown and the other by Aaron Willard. Second from the left is the much-esteemed "baby grandfather" shape, this by J. Wilder of Hingham, about 1790. The next is a collector's item, which is not exciting æsthetically—possibly Simon Willard's first model of his type now known as "banjo." Then comes a boxlike but scarce and prized shape, from the shop of E. Taber, Roxbury, Massachusetts, of uncertain but early date. Willard's banjo case acquired Empire adornments in the 1820s, as the much-carved example by Asa Chandler of Concord, New Hampshire, shows



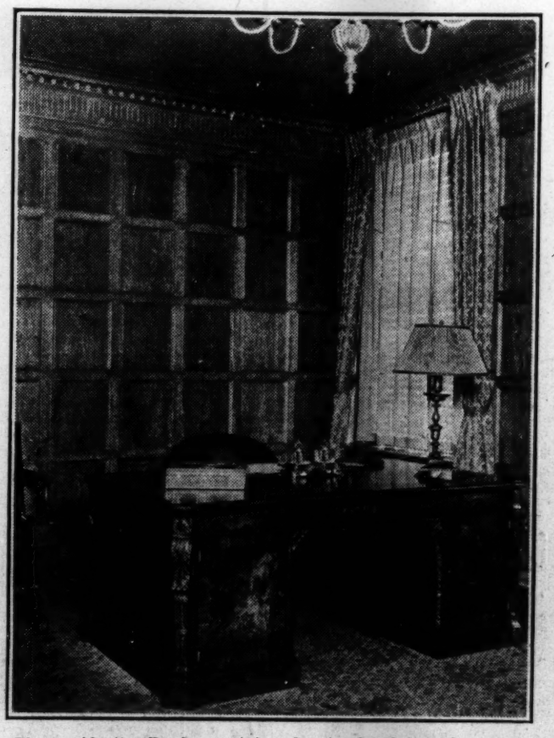
Parker, Thomas & Rice, Boston, Architects. Francis H. Bacon Company, Boston and New York, Decorators. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Photos

FROM THE DAYS OF CROMWELL AND OF QUEEN ELIZABETH AND OF CHIPPENDALE, CAME THE STYLES CHOSEN RECENTLY FOR ONE SUITE OF BUSINESS OFFICES IN BOSTON, MASS.

The offices of large corporations show degrees of taste and comfort that have at one extreme the plainest of engineering construction; at the other, quarters that resemble the elaborate residence of a bachelor, with private refreshment room, luxurious bath, and personal entrance unknown to the public.

The largest of Boston's very recent office buildings is that of the United Shoe Machinery Company, eight of the floors being reserved for the company's officials and clerical staff. The executive suite is finished and furnished in a manner that suggests neither of the types just mentioned, but has a rich and simple dignity without being severe. The colors which are introduced in minor ways enliven the interiors but are nowhere dominant.

In the directors' room the walls, table and chairs are of oak, dull gray and waxed. Chair coverings are red leather of old appearance; the draperies are hand-blocked linen in green and tan, banded with plain green. A mirror in red lacquer hangs over an oak console table. The long pile rug is of a neutral tone.



The president's office has curtains of rust-colored damask, against the same sort of walls as in the directors' room. Here the desk is of mahogany, copied from an eighteenth-century Chippendale example, deeply carved and veneered in panels. Chairs of the same wood are covered with soft gray-blue leather. The desk lamp is of pewter, adapted from an old-time candlestick

British Admiralty Sells Old Wall Paper

London

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed at a famous Bond Street salesroom a few weeks ago, when antique wall paper was sold by the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty. This was a fine set of twenty-one panels of eighteenth century Chinese paper painted with a charming design, in natural colors, of flowers, birds and butterflies on a lightblue ground.

Collectors rubbed their eyes in wonder when they saw in the catalogue the governmental identity of the sellers of the unusual lot. At least one woman spectator cast longing eyes at the precious paper, with its possibilities of transforming the walls of a country cottage.

These veritable antique works of art had been carefully dismantled by the Government—no less—from Ditton Park, where there used to be a Royal Naval motor-testing station. The place belonged formerly to the Dukes of Buccleuch and the gay wall paper during the ducal ownership in old Georgian days was erected in the main drawing-room.

Wall paper, however, is not every collector's hobby. The historic set was knocked down at £55.

Coronets Sell Cheaply

London

At a Bond Street auction room, two coronets of silver coated with gold, with red velvet caps and ermine borders, both pieces bearing London hall marks showing they had been made in the year 1831, during the reign of King William IV, were sold to a London dealer for 10 guineas.

A leather-covered telescope presented to Nelson by his father when the young sailor first went to sea with Captain Suckling, realized 29 guineas at Christie's a few days later.

Fixing Up the Summer Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

CALLS of the summer cottage and woodland shack grow ever louder as trees reach their full-leafed foliage, and simmering hot days recall easy-going days in the country, beach bathing, hours of relaxation. Children eager to have their full quota of play look forward to the informal freer living away from the city home or apartment.

Signs of the exodus from the city are seen early along the country highway. Automobiles formerly trim and neat now bulge with baggage. One car we remember was headed for an inland lake, loaded with summer stuff—a chair roped on to the back, cooking pans peering from under the lid in a box on the running board, and a huge bundle of bedding on top. All formality it seems is thrown to the four winds when the summer cottage is the destination.

Having finally arrived at the summering place with equipment still intact, and having extricated one's feet and arms from a corner of the car infringed upon by necessary bundles, the first impulse usually is to run around the grounds to look up some of the favorite haunts. It is like going back to an old friend, and wondering what changes have taken place in the interim.

After the general survey comes the "fixing up." Perhaps heavy snows have been unkind to a wooden step or perchance winter winds have played havoc with a few bricks in the chimney. As soon as the most necessary repairs are made and a thorough cleaning accomplished inside, the most interesting task of all is giving those touches to the interior which make it seem like home. Though it is only a temporary abode, it sometimes is just as easy as not to make it attractive and colorful.

Rustic Furniture Available

Interesting and quaint furniture is on the market now, built along sturdy primitive lines which fit very well into summer homes. Rustic appearing chairs and tables, built of hickory branches with rough bark left intact, lend an atmosphere of woods and streams to the interior. Cheaper grades of early American furniture are sometimes used in cottages for a very simple effect. But if the summer cottage is less pretentious, ranging to the two-room wooden shack, it is usually fortunate if it can get hand-me-down chairs or benches from the city porch or yard.

Fabrics help to dress up a place even when furniture is less substantial. Bright colored rag carpeting, gay rugs; chair pads made of splashy cretonne, chintz, or percale; and colorful decorations for the windows—all those add an informal cheerful note in keeping with the life of the temporary home. Textiles are so reasonably priced now that it seems one could never purchase bedspreads, couch covers, and draperies with so little outlay of money. Theatrical gauze, for instance, although not quite so popular now for homes, still is an excellent material for summer places and is sold for 15 cents a yard or less. Burnt orange, peach, or green and other shades according to the taste, give quite a lovely glow in a room.

If, as often happens, the cottage gets the cast-off dingy curtains of the city home, even they can be freshened up to keep pace with the colors naturally expected in a summer place. Curtains which began with a white or cream color, but which have lost their newness, can be dyed in an inexpensive solution and come out with a coppery yellow color which gives the effect of sunshine when held up to the light.

That Coppery-Yellow Color

The dyeing is done in the following way: One solution is of one tablespoonful of iron sulphate (sometimes called ferrous sulphate and sometimes copperas) to one gallon of water. A second solution is one tablespoonful of soda ash to one gallon of water. The material is dipped in clear water and then in the first solution. When partially dry it is dipped in the second solution. This process is repeated two or three times, according to the intensity of the color desired, then rinsed and dried.

Usually the fewer the glass curtains the better, certainly if one can view the open country or water from the windows. Even draperies should be toned down so that they do not detract the eye from the outdoor scene. Plain-colored chintz draperies are better than large figured patterns in such places.

As bedspreads and cot covers take up much area in a room, their colors must be carefully chosen. Coarsely woven fabrics in homespun patterns, 50 inches wide, are now on the market, and excellent for the purpose. Attractive bedspreads for summer places are made of two pieces of chintz, the top of the bed being covered with a large patterned material and the sides made of a wide ruffle reaching the floor cut from a plain colored chintz matching the predominating color of the top. Unbleached muslin, bought on the bargain counter at 10 cents or less a yard, makes a good foundation for designs cut from cotton material, such as large clover leaves or geometric patterns, giving a splashing effect with not too much work.

The Simplest Finish

Perhaps there is no place where a can of paint can do so much as in a summer cottage. One man carpeted his floor this way. He painted a space the size of a large rug in one color and surrounded it with a lighter shade. If fabric rugs are to be scattered about, there are very cheery ones of primitive type including small rag rugs, braided rugs, and Scotch wool-woven ones. Even a single mat beside the bed adds comfort and coziness.

As no one goes on a vacation for work, anything which simplifies housekeeping is welcome. A new dull finish table oilcloth which has lost its glossy "kitcheny" appearance, makes very attractive covers for wash stands, tables, or even for chests of drawers and bureaus. With fancy scalloped edges the covers are decorative and are easily kept clean.

Lights which make such a difference in a winter room at home are equally as effective in the cottage. Many of these are wired with electricity and have just one bulb of light suspended from the ceiling in each room. To prevent the glaring light, shades of a lantern type are made of gift wrapping paper. One cylindrical lantern was produced by using the wire top of a 10-cent store shade, wiring this to a wooden embroidery hoop to form the top of the lantern and pasting Chinese red gift paper to the hoop. The lower part of the paper was pasted to another embroidery hoop making a cylinder of bright color punctuated with silver stars and sending out a soft glow.

Such lanterns though not professional enough for the home usually can keep company with other improvised devices which make the summer cottage an informal and well-remembered haven. M. R. Z.

Old Homes to Open

This year the old houses of Wiscasset, Maine, will be open for two days, August 24 and 25, in their annual project for the benefit of the local public library. This picturesque old place, once an important shipping port, retains in these old homes convincing evidence of its former prosperity and diginity.

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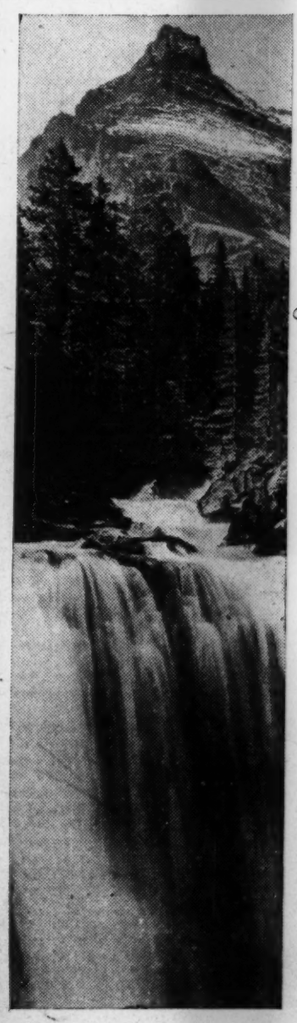

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News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

Barn-Dancing and Ballet

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

BARN dancing, to argue from the exhibitions given by Mr. Gluck-Sandor and his associate performers, must be the foundation of American ballet. Let no citizen of the United States, or mere resident either, talk about a native form of pantomime, or even think about it, until he has possessed himself of a barn floor on which to test his ideas and practice his steps. Not that he needs to be too realistic in the matter; for he can get along with a place that is a barn in semblance as well as with one that is a barn in fact. It doesn't invariably want to be a structure in which forage has been stored or where beasts have been tied. In New York we have a near equivalent—an upper story of a downtown or midtown building, formerly a residential apartment, latterly a workshop for some light form of manufacture, and known in real estate lingo as a "loft."

Artists, of course, apply the word, "studio," to any space that they have appropriated to their use and adapted to their technique. Mr. Gluck, unless someone disputes the judgment, is an artist; so let's grant that the rooms at the top of a flight of stairs where he and the other members of his company exercise, and where they produce their dramas, merit the name of studio. But hold! this hall of theirs is a Greek theater, or a segment of a Roman arena. Indeed, it can be described in a number of ways, but its official designation is the Dance Center, and Mr. Gluck is its director.

A Rustic Touch

Yes; a rustic touch is what the American ballet requires, if history is to be mirrored. American miming must regard the past as well as the present, and must hint at what once was, no less than picture what now is, else we shall experience no awakening of pleasant regrets and no recalling of half-forgotten illusions; in brief, we shall miss sentiment. If can be, then, give, for our dancers to tread upon, a planking that has sprung under the rolling of wheels and that has felt the whack of the flail; but at any rate, allow them the right plainness and homeliness of things at the outset, if you hope to have from them an expression that speaks sensitively at last. Our art, beginning rough, is the more likely to end fine.

Mr. Gluck would probably not be in the least measure an American dancer, unless he were on all counts a European one. Strange how these affairs operate. There existed no Russian ballet that anybody but a Russian or a traveler in Russia knew about, until the Russian ballet became Americanized, or what amounted to the same thing, Duncanized. Then it developed at once into an international institution, remaining, however, as inimitably Russian as ever. Mr. Gluck is a European, dancing in an American barn. He comes from a long way off, to make a native product.

A Snug Barn

To look into the Dance Center's play-alcove at the top of that staircase when a performance is going on, we see a precisely devised equation. The company numbers the same as the audience. It's a barn, without a doubt, and a snug barn, too. A part of the actors are scaffolded at one end, a part of the people attending are perched at the other. The front line of executants and the first row of spectators occupy the floor, and find themselves all but in contact at the curtain line. Is it the story of "The Prodigal Son" they're narrating and elaborating upon? It could be, or it could be many other things. But here appears someone on the scene who leaves no doubt, someone who impersonates as well as dances, someone who makes the language of gesture seem our very vernacular, which perhaps it is. This can be nobody but the master of the ballet himself.

At another time, to call on Mr. Gluck at the end of an afternoon, and to get at certain of his æsthetic and technical notions. He must be a sensible man, to be able to make himself as intelligible as he does with bodily movement, never uttering a word. Ah, but meeting him in the parlor of his studio, the green room of his theater, the wagon-shed of his barn, is a set-back. He talks; yet what nonsense! He declares all dancing can be reduced to nine general forms, corresponding to the shapes of the Arabic numerals. If that is not fantastic symbolism, what will you call it?

Presently, however, he turns persuasive: "I do not maintain," says he "that I have a universal explanation; I only call attention to a fancy which works for me."

Then he grows convincing. He acts out in the dance various sorts of scenes and diversions, marking with hand, head and foot the outlines of the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. "In any of my poses," he remarks," you can roll me down hill and not knock off a limb. For besides dancer, I'm sculptor."

By Atelier von Behr, New York-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLUCK-SANDOR, Dancer

A Study in Angles—and Curves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF Miss Martha Graham were told in the words of a certain Daddy of our acquaintance, "Little girls are prettier when they smile," she would probably consider it a matter of no importance. For Martha Graham is not striving after prettiness. So too, though she is sometimes criticized as being practically without humor, there is an undercurrent of humor in some of her presentations that belies her critics. It is not the kind that comes in big, irresistible flashes. Rather is it like the green-glinted undersurface of the crested wave. The glint is lost in the tragic crash. But at the right moment it has been glimpsed.

Witness her study of the Pessimist and the Optimist in "Harlequinade." In a meager costume that can in no wise be classed with La Argentina's affluent haute couture, a large red kerchief serves most expressively the contrasting moods. The Pessimist waves the kerchief dolorously, holds it as if to stanch tears, lays it on the ground and surveys it in desolation, then with an ineffable touch that is Martha Graham's own, hauls it up with a weary motion that transforms it into a heavy knapsack, and carries it like a great burden across her back. The sense of weight, the feel of pulling muscles are irony made plastic. For the Optimist, the kerchief becomes a gay, insouciant knot in her girdle, or flutters recklessly to denote the frivolity of a flibbertigibbet's gullible belief in easy happiness. Here perhaps Miss Graham's rare smile is slightly wry. Yet more than the satirical intent of the number is the means of expression.

Again Martha Graham smiles a twisted smile (and that not facially) in "Heretic." Perhaps not without reason she closes some of her programs with this "dance dramatization of the forces of intolerance." One finds the inquisitorial poses of the group in their sinister black tunics analogous to the antagonistic way of tradition against the new, the untried, embodied in Miss Graham's meek but dauntless persecuted figure in white. This is conveyed in all seriousness, as a clever comedian cracks jokes with a sober face. She implores, she beats futilely against her oppressors, all in the rhythmic articulation of the dance. At last she falls defeated. But one senses the defeat as temporary. There is a playful touch too, in her group choreography, not always of satirical import. Sometimes it is the light sparkle of play for its own sake, measured into fluid design.

Martha Graham's pallid face, which might in a modern portrait be traced within a rectangle held lengthwise, becomes in the dance an expressionless mask. With her, the downcast, reticent eye, no static upcurved lips, no professional dancer's smile, as in her movement there is flexion and finesse without the flic-flac or fouetté, the point or the pirouette. But underneath all her gravity, her intently serious demeanor, one can detect potential laughter. Her ritualistic concentration is disarming; one may fail to discern the tongue often mischievously concealed within the cheek.

Miss Graham is supposed to be a purveyor of angles, a thinker and molder in the harsh, angular line. To quote from a biographical note: "This angularity is only apparent, and not actual; it appears because her movements are arrested and one sees only the segment of a circle instead of the completed curve; the climax must take place in the mind of the audience [and a good thing for the audience]. There are definite curves in the lines of Martha Graham's work, but one is conscious only of a small part of the curve on which she places the accent, and it is this that gives rise to the belief that all her work is angular in line."

There are other curves to Martha Graham's dancing—the curve of inherent if not obviously apparent laughter. For Miss Graham is an artist, and what artist can wish or afford to leave laughter out?

MARGARET LLOYD.

Molly McArthur, Scene Designer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS MOLLY McARTHUR is one of the people in the London theater whose activities are convincing the public that the work of the scene designer is a very important element in play producing. Miss McArthur is the permanent scene designer of the Westminster Theater, which Mr. Anmer Hall opened nearly a year ago. Here she has designed the settings for "The Anatomist," "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "Tobias and the Angel" and "The Kingdom of God." But it is in her settings for the production of "Twelfth Night," at the New Theater, that she has achieved her most notable success. Carried out in a lovely scheme of black and white, broken only by the buff high boots worn by Viola when masquerading as a boy, these settings have become the talk of theatrical London.

I gathered from Miss McArthur that she places the importance of the scene designer somewhere between the position claimed for him by Mr. Gordon Craig and the very subordinate rôle he is commonly allotted in the English theater. Mr. Craig would have it that the settings of a play are capable of conveying almost everything that the public is accustomed to expect from actors and authors combined. With the player reduced to a marionette, Mr. Craig believes it is possible for a properly lighted and designed stage setting to impart all the emotions of the dagger scene in "Macbeth," without a word being spoken.

Miss McArthur would not dethrone the actor or the author to exalt the scene designer in his place. That, she feels, would be giving up one tyrant for another—a doubtful gain. A stage setting that is complete before the actor enters, she considers to be a mistake. But she is equally convinced that the feeling, only too common in the English theater in the past, that the stage settings are of little importance, and can be designed and painted by almost anyone, is just as wrong. The best and most inspiring work of the theater, she asserts, can be achieved only when actor, author, scene designer and producer work together on terms of equality, each seeking, not a personal and private triumph, but a coöperative and composite achievement, fusing their talents into a single whole.

With Mr. Richard Southern, Miss McArthur will hold in the autumn a remarkable exhibition. Unity of design in stage settings is often lost at present because these settings are conceived, built and painted by different people. It is as though Tennyson were to get hold of the idea of "The Princess," and then go to Browning to ask him to write it. But in this exhibition Miss McArthur will show that it is now possible to have a complete stage production, so far as the setting is concerned, carried through from beginning to end by the same person. H. H.

A Picasso Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Picasso has gathered into the Galleries Georges Petit a group of his "mandolines," accompanied with a startling chorus of other pictures. It is the most original exhibition of the Paris art season.

Some 30 canvases are on view for the first time. The group is composed of geometrical and cubistic designs of people and things, in freshly individual color compositions. The open window of No. 157, for example, frames a turquoise sky against which sits a slice of ripe cantaloupe on a red tablecloth, a sheet of white paper with black notes, a black head of Nero and a mandolin. Other paintings of this group appear to be pure cubistic compositions, and are usually in neutral tones of beige and brown or gray, or gray and black.

A delightful sense of humor is evident in a portrait of a man, who one feels would be easily recognizable, although the only part of him that appears in the picture is about two-thirds of his face—looking, dimly, rather like Calvin Coolidge—peering mistily forth from a flurry of brownish-white scraps of paper that appear to be drifting to the ground.

There is something amusing, too, in the treatment of "La Jeune Fille à La Mandoline," though it is hard to say whether the artist intended it to be so. From a few feet away, and at a glance, this young woman standing and looking down at the mandolin she holds extols, especially in the gentle turn of her head, a defunct Victorianism; but on closer inspection she is found to have been drawn quite in the modern manner. In other words, the picture, though completely modern, is the means of expressing the "essence" of another time.

After a powwow in Hollywood, a list of 800 American Indians was worked out and submitted to the studios with the request that future pictures engage only the genuine article for Indian films, instead of the racial miscellany that is often used.

"Another Language," the Rose Franken comedy which was the surprise of the spring season in New York, has been published by Samuel French.

Viking is the American publisher of J. R. Ackerley's "Hindu Holiday," the English edition of which (Chatto & Windus) was reviewed in these columns June 11.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Old Bookman's Almanack

ABOUT THIS TIME OF YEAR, look for the Weekend Library . . . Only, this summer don't look under that title . . . For some reason, unspecified, Doubleday Doran have changed the name of their bargain special of summer reading. . . Now it's "The London Omnibus," perhaps because all the authors represented are English . . . You remember how it's done . . . They just bind together the sheets of various books or parts of books, regardless of typographical incongruity and confusion of folios, and issue "four books, 1500 pages of pleasure, for the price of one"—$2.50 . . . Which is something, in the way of bargains.

This year they've won us—and millions of others, no doubt—by starting off with Mr. A. P. Herbert's "The Water Gypsies," complete . . . At the other extreme—shall we say?—is an Edgar Wallace yarn; as Mr. Carl Van Doren puts it in his Introduction, the editors have figured that every section of the book will have been heard of by somebody, but nobody will have read it all . . . Thus you will find stories by Bennett and Beerbohm, Maugham and Walpole, Aldington and Wodehouse, a play by Mr. Noel Coward, verses by Mr. Aldous Huxley and critical pieces by Mrs. Woolf and Mr. Eliot . . . A good buy.

* * *

About this time of year, too, expect the trickle of fall books to swell into a spate . . . Not only "midsummer fiction" . . . History, biography, essays and good fiction are included . . . Maurice Baring, Sigrid Undset, Sheila Kaye-Smith, H. S. Reid, E. and G. Romieu, J. W. N. Sullivan are a few of the names . . . You have thought, perhaps, that the Far East has crowded Russia from the publishers' lists . . . Not at all . . . We have just read Mr. Francis Gribble's "The Comedy of Catherine the Great" (Dutton, $3.75) and Mr. Waldo Frank's "Dawn in Russia" (Scribner, $2.25) . . . We can recommend them both.

You must not suppose, from Mr. Gribble's title, that he has handled the Great Catherine in the flippant modern style . . . It is true that his book is readable; but we never hold readability against a book, so long as it is substantial and authentic, as this one seems to be, so far as our limited knowledge of Russian history enables us to judge . . . Without violating what are accepted as historical facts, he makes Catherine live for us . . . Although the publisher does not say so, we take it that this book is a reprint . . . At least, a book of the same title, by an author of the same name, was published in England 20 years ago . . . Not that that impairs the present issue.

* * *

Mr. Frank's book deals with present-day Russia . . . What! Another? . . . Yes, but quite unlike the rest . . . This is an artist's view of the Soviet . . . You do not get detailed accounts of how you go from one place to another, or statistics of Soviet industry . . . You get an artist's impression of the Russian people under a state socialism which aims at Communism . . . But thereby you get also a perfectly clear notion not only of travel and of industry in Russia today, but of the essence of the Russian genius . . . For our part, we find more illuminating than bald facts the study of the nature of the Russian people and their problems, with emphasis on human values, and with evocative references to Pushkin and Gogol, Turgenev and Dostoevsky, Tchekhov and Gorky, as well as to Peter the Great and Lenin . . . Finally, balanced conclusions: "If Russia wins its first battle—if it abolishes poverty, establishes security, comfort, leisure for everybody—what then? The test of Communism comes only after this initial economic goal is reached. It will come in the answer of a physically satisfied people to the question: What shall we do with our lives?" . . . And as for American intellectuals: "We must be loyal to the social aims of Russia . . . But above all, we must be loyal—like the men of Russia—to our own needs and institutions. We must forge our part of the world future in the form of our own genius."

* * *

One of the most unsettling things about reading is that it gives you no peace and quiet . . . If it weren't for this reading habit, we could doubtless spend these long evenings and Saturday and Sunday afternoons playing golf, or driving aimlessly across the landscape in a closed motorcar — perhaps wearing one of those new white caps . . . But slavery to books forbids all that . . . Because the more you read the more you're drawn on . . . Those two books about Russia, for example, have left us with a hunger for more accurate knowledge of Russian history . . . We have some acquaintance with Russian literature, drama and music, but our knowledge of Russian history is, we fear, very sketchy . . . So here we are, launched upon two more substantial volumes, which up to now had not been on our reading list at all.

Another dangerous man to start off with is Mr. J. B. Priestley . . . We've just read his new novel, "Farway" (Harper, $2.75) . . . This book will be reviewed later in these columns . . . What is troubling us now is that among the places visited by his characters is Easter Island . . . Reading about it has revived a long forgotten curiosity about those monoliths . . . We've started reading up on those, too . . . The difficulty is, nothing much seems to have been discovered about them, even now . . . That gives us a new idea for a holiday: Why not just go there to look into the mystery ourself? . . . There'd be plenty of time to read, too.

An Urbane Critic

Criticism, by Desmond MacCarthy. London: Putnam. 7s. 6d. net.

IN HIS preface to the second volume of his criticisms Mr. MacCarthy describes the critic as one "who has been given a passkey into all the rooms of the House of Art on condition that he does not dwell in any one of them." He is a man without "a spiritual home." This is far from meaning that he has not a point of view; change "skylark" to "hawk," and he is true to "the kindred points of heaven and home." For greater accuracy in defining Mr. MacCarthy's parentage we must turn to Samuel Butler, whose influence was evidently profound. Mr. MacCarthy came under his sway when a child, and urbanity was the air he breathed. It was Butler who said that natural science and religion, and indeed most other things, were reconciled only in "amiable persons"; and as a critic Mr. MacCarthy is above all an "amiable person." Whether he gets as much satisfaction out of his urbanity and common sense as Butler got out of his, is another question—Mr. MacCarthy is Irish and therefore I doubt it—but he has sharpened it down to a fine point of intellectual perspicacity, and it is an adaptable and delicate tool.

Of course he is a conservative—what else can a critic be? The artist inevitably must be ahead of him. And a critic who has seen the intellectual—and social—world pass from stability to confusion must necessarily become cautious. In consequence when he sees the rediscovered "subconscious" shuffling its way through literature like a Beowulfian Worm, and Art gone privily to chase its own tail instead of sunning itself publicly in "the great common place," he is naturally apprehensive. He does not mind—"the direction of our interests, whether intellectual or æsthetis, is decided by the times in which we live"—but he foresees that if writers continue divorced from the common world they will have nothing left to write about. There is a further commentary on this in the essay on "Unity of Effect" which deals with Jane Austen's "Persuasion." Her consistency and constancy of attitude, he says, are as much the fruit of a period as of herself. "Private conviction does not produce an equal stability, for human beings cannot possess the unselfconscious calm of complete assurance unless their judgments are confirmed by others." And, returning via the stability of Jane Austen's world to modern literature, we can surely say that the skepticism, pessimism and revolt for which it has until lately been condemned are now seen, in the light of the crisis of capitilist society, to have been prophetic and thereby justified. As thought precedes action, so post-war literature has faithfully written on the wall.

The characteristic literary product of the time is the novel, and Mr. MacCarthy has some interesting things to say about it. Other novelists, and not critics, are the novelist's natural guides: we grow more by example than by precept, but Mr. MacCarthy's opinions are well worth digesting by writers and readers alike. Can he invent? that in Mr. MacCarthy's opinion is the great question for the novelist. Or does he, like Carlyle—who had many of the novelist's qualifications but not this essential one—require his people and his situations to be ready-made for him? Invention, he says, seems to be commoner in writers who have no great interest in ideas, who are of slight sensibility and who make no claim to being artists or critics; and they are often better novelists than men with more ideas and keener insight. But invention is a tricky word to play with. In what sense is Mr. MacCarthy using it? It seems to me that Mrs. Virginia Woolf is a highly inventive writer, but I suspect this is not Mr. MacCarthy's opinion. There is invention on so many different planes.

Santayana, Boswell, Yeats, Browning, T. S. Eliot, Defoe, David Garnett and Gertrude Stein are among the writers whom he discusses in this book, and bites neatly through to the crisp kernel in every case. Mr. MacCarthy maintains a polite interest in radicals, visits them in their rooms in the House of Art, noting the disarray, and returns, his duty done, to that more amiable environment where all things are reconciled.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Painting in England

English Painting, by Charles Johnson. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 15s. net. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. $5.

CONSTABLE, who looms ever larger with the passing of the years as an influence upon modern painting, receives illuminating exposition in Mr. Johnson's comprehensive discussion of English painting from the seventh century to the present day. With Turner completing a cycle with his perfected arrangements of nature in an evanescent pictorial scheme, a new impulse was needed to rejuvenate landscape painting. This impulse Constable provided with his effort to be true to effects of lights, weather, the time of day and the local color of the scene portrayed. He had Wilson and Gainsborough to guide him in the matter of color, but both adapted what they saw to a preconceived pictorial plan. "Constable began with what he had seen and made a picture to fit that," Mr. Johnson explains. And so Constable's work, even while it was still incomplete, experimental and at times clumsy, heralded new things. With his new vision still unaccepted in England, his "Hay-wain" caused a stir in the Paris Salon of 1824, where it obtained the gold medal.

So far as the values transferable in reproduction are concerned, his "On the Stour" might have been done yesterday by some American or English artist. Here are unnoticeable the falsifying elements provided by the brown underpainting that was a custom of the time, and the forms are taken from nature in all their individuality of contour, and summarized in masses to which details are subdued. In "Leaping Horse," he brought to their fullest his experiments in the painting of light which, more than 40 years later, were to contribute so much, through the studies of them by Monet, to the establishment of impressionism. Detractors of Constable referred to the specks of highlight which he scattered all over a canvas as "Constable's snow." Because of the novelty of his methods, combined with his preference of the palette knife to the brush in seeking effects of luminosity, they could not see the virtue of his results. For "each gleam helps to define the shape of what it illumines and has its place as a selected point of emphasis in the design."

In this fashion, intelligible alike to layman and painter, Mr. Holmes defines the contribution of each of England's long line of artists. His comments take on the quality of appraisals, for he does not ignore shortcomings in any quarter. He does not fail to mention the récipé way Sargent had of painting draperies at times, and his just admiration of John's "Madame Suggia" is tempered by questions as to the quality of the flesh tones. We obtain a clear notion of John Crome's abilities in Mr. Holmes's descriptions, of Cotman, Sandby, Girtin, and so backward and forward. What Hogarth meant to a period that was under a Van Dyck spell is made to appear, and large and clarifying consideration is given to the pre-Raphaelites.

In the same detached way, ever interested and never prejudiced, Mr. Holmes considers the men of today; explains their objectives, and leaves them in a better light than they would be placed in by a doctrinaire. The book is liberally illustrated, intensively indexed, and altogether a most informative treatment of a subject that has usually been considered too much from an academic or fact-assembling angle. As official lecturer at the National Gallery, Mr. Holmes has learned how to keep his audience steadily interested.

E. C. S.

The revised Dutton Everyman's Encyclopædia has been completed by the publication of Volumes 11 and 12. Volume 12 contains addenda which include a number of biographies and an extended survey of English art.

Second Gloucester Artists' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Gloucester, Mass.

THE second exhibition of the season, now on view in the galleries of the Gloucester Society of Artists, surpasses the first in number of interesting paintings, and presents many studies in contrasts.

While Mrs. Olive Bigelow offers a highly polished composition of a bright-eyed young woman in red poising a lump of sugar above a rather too obtrusive silver service, Miss Marian T. MacIntosh poses a black-haired, black-eyed mother and her green-clad child against a background brushed to suggest sails and harbor setting. The former artist works with the suavity of the Boston school, while the latter veers toward freedom of brush stroke.

Free handling is also accorded one of the most interesting of the canvases shown, "Playground Showers," by Miss Margaret Nelson. Although more attention might have been paid to the lithe movement of human figures, the canvas gains a fresh liveliness from its unhackneyed subject matter. Children are romping about the slender white streams of a shower in a playground held against the red of factory buildings, and the bluish metal of a distant gas tank. A tall, dark tree vies with the white of water in accent contrast.

* * *

A trend toward the sentimental is to be found in such works as "Little Lady," by Mrs. Alice Beach Winter, and in the wistful expression of an "Old Carpenter," caught in a half-sunlit workshop by Mr. Louis F. Berneker. Mr. Charles Allan Winter combines the romantic and the psuedo-classic in his fantasy of figures.

Turning to the landscapes and marines one is again conscious of contrasts. Mr. Robert Hamilton's "Springtime, New England," weaves the magic of tender blossoming trees, white birches, and the yellow-green of early spring. Mr. Emil A. Kessler's "Winter Afternoon," on the other hand, is briskly snow-and shadow-brushed. Between the extremes comes Mr. C. Crosby Allen's "Afternoon in September," with its tan dry grasses, its dark green trees and its wind-blown sky. "Mount Jefferson," by Mr. Charles Curtis Allen, also touches autumn, with a haze of brownish branches against steep blue mountain side.

Another mountainscape, contrasting in locale and in technique with "Mount Jefferson," comes from Mr. A. J. Hammond and is titled "The Superstition Mountains." Where Mr. Allen worked for brisk severity in brush stroke and composition, Mr. Hammond has produced a soft color tale of the American West, the orange and blue of the distant flat-topped range being held against a foreground of desert tone, punctuated with desert plants ranging from brush to tall, slim, green cacti. Behind the orange and blue mountains is the light green sky characteristic of desert country.

* * *

In most art exhibitions, the visitor must turn tourist, and dash from place to place, from familiar scene to remote, from things experienced to things personally untouched. Those living in New England will naturally find much to interest them in the local scenes, "Bass Rocks," an adroit handling of light as it flashes on the dark of seaweed-covered rocks, and touches the green of water and the white of foam. Miss Alice Judson has found interest in a little white New England house framed in great green trees, and Mr. H. Boylston Dummer gives a glimpse of snow time. While these two canvases are obviously reproductive in purpose, Mr. Leighton R. Cram in a deep-toned landscape gives a panoramic impression of hills, rocks and roads, merged in feeling rather than differentiated. Contrasting with this rather moody color interpretation is "Southern France," by Mr. Benjamin Cratz, a romantic landscape, warm with an all-pervading sunshine that holds pigments to higher key, and envelops alike tall poplars, the hill and the cream colored houses climbing it. Here, also, is a gentle light infusion quite the opposite of Mr. Gruppé's sunlight on dark rocks.

Different again is "Provincetown," by Mrs. Ella Fillmore Lillie, a remarkably neat visualization of houses and roofs with red chimneys. Neat also, but with a salty tang and a stark loneliness, is "The Old Harbor," by Miss Nancy Wynne Parker. Here quietude is accentuated by the still green of the harbor water.

* * *

Of the decorative compositions, two water colors are especially interesting: Mr. A. B. McCutcheon's abstraction, "Out of Chaos Comes Order," and Miss Helen Wells Seymour's consciously Japanesque "Tulip Tree."

Other interesting canvases come from such painters as Messrs. Ernest Thurn, A. Thième, Courtland Butler, Carl A. Nordstrom, Charles P. Gruppé, Alexander Tupper, Oscar Anderson and many more. Among the little sketches shown some of the most vivid are from the brushes of Messrs. H. G. Stein, Omer Lassonde, F. M. Lamb, Hoyland B. Bettinger, and Eliot O'Hara. The sculptors exhibiting are the Misses Helen S. Davis, Gertrude C. Fosdick, Martha Hood, Erica Karawina, Martha Moore, Clara H. Strong, Leila Usher, and Nell Van Hook. The exhibition will remain on view until Aug. 16. D. G.

Radio and the Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE St. Martin's Theater—"The Pride of the Regiment, or Cashiered for His Country," by V. C. Clinton-Baddeley and Scobie Mackenzie. Music by Walter Leigh. Produced July 6, 1932. At the Savoy Theater—"Savoy Follies," a musical entertainment in two parts, under the management of Archie de Bear. Produced June 7, 1932.

Radio's contribution to the theater, unlike the theater's contribution to radio, has been small. It is, therefore, remarkable that there should be produced in London in the same week two entertainments which radio has done a good deal to make possible.

"Savoy Follies" is a merry, seasideish, summery, pierrot revue which is light and amusing enough almost to reconcile one to remaining in London during a heat wave. Radio's contribution to its attractions is Mr. Gillie Potter. Mr. Potter was indeed a comedian long before radio became a power in the land. But his powers when in the music hall were only a tithe of what they are today. His experience as a radio comedian has developed the confidence and subtlety of his humor, so that he is now able to bear with ease practically the whole weight of this show.

The other high spot of "Savoy Follies" is Miss Florence Desmond's "Hollywood Party," to which, in the person of Miss Janet Gaynor, she invites many of the celebrated women film stars. Miss Greto Garbo, Miss Marlene Dietrich, Miss Gracie Fields, Miss Tallulah Bankhead and many others are paraded and parodied.

Mr. Stanley Holloway shows that he possesses a very useful voice, and gives an excellent recitation concerning a visit to the Blackpool Zoo. Mr. Hal Bryan and Mr. John Mack have one first-rate song, revealing the joy that surges in the hearts of the unemployed when they learn the glorious news that the Bank rate's coming down; Miss Polly Ward and Mr. Teddy Fox dance and sing agreeably; and there is a parody on the gigantic all-British musical comedy with an all-foreign cast which is better than such things usually are. Altogether, "Savoy Follies" is an admirable and seasonable entertainment.

So is "The Pride of the Regiment," which is not only written by that poetry-reader to the B. B. C., Mr. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley, but was actually transmitted over the ether before it was put upon the stage. It is an extravagant burlesque upon the grand opera and melodrama tradition, with an outrageously sinister villain who steals the plans that the Prime Miniser obligingly hides in the plant pot, and fixes the blame on loyal Lieutenant Brown, who is accordingly cashiered, and exiled, but returns to his native land in the guise of a gypsy to foil his enemy, rescue the country, win the heroine and troll out an admirable song entitled, "Love calls when no one supposes." This really is a good song, and should become popular.

The music of "The Pride of the Regiment" is undoubtedly its strongest point, and since there are few moments when no member of the cast is singing, the evening is pleasantly passed away. It is Mr. Gavin Gordon as the villainous Capt. Rudolph de Vavasour, rolling out "The Children's Voices Guileless Sing," that most nearly brings down the house; but Miss Kathlyn Hilliard and Mr. Trefor Jones as heroine and hero also have some tuneful ditties, Mr. Jones being especially admirable in the nobility of mien with which he sings that touching lyric, "Disgraced, Condemned and Spat Upon." The period of the piece is the Crimean War, and Mr. Clinton-Baddeley and Mr. Frank Birch as a General and a Prime Minister respectively look more Victorian than any Victorian can conceivably have done. Miss Colleen Clifford as the demure Miss Agatha, and Miss Charlotte Leigh as Miss Adelaide also add considerably to the merriment.

Washington Scripsit

The Writings of George Washington, from original manuscript sources. John C. Fitzpatrick, editor. United States Government Printing Office, Washington. Volume I, 1745-1756.

OTHER features of the Washington bicentennial observance have been, or will be, far more spectacular, but nothing done, whether by official or private organizations, is likely to be of as great importance or as continuously significant as this attempt to issue the most complete edition possible of the writings of the first President of the United States.

Surprising though it may be to many, less than 50 per cent of the George Washington manuscripts have been published. The famous Sparks' collection (1834-1837) is contained in 12 volumes, while that of Worthington C. Ford (1889-1893), consists of only 14. These two editions, which for years have been "the available basis of our knowledge of George Washington," together contain between three and four thousand letters, while the total of letters written or signed by him has been conservatively estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. Surely, there was need of just such a work as this being done by the authority of Congress.

The textual exactness of the present reproductions is unassailable, even though they may reveal "Washington's progressive improvement, not only in etymology but in syntax as well!"

This first volume, which begins with some of the school exercises of the young George, closes with an address to the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, written in December of 1756. Much of it is taken up by military orders and letters relating to military affairs, but there are many personal items, also, from his correspondence with friends and members of his family. It is in these that we see the growth of that mentality which was, in a few more years, to direct the destinies of a new nation.

It is unfortunate that the General's papers were treated so carelessly in the years before the Congress purchased them from George C. Washington for the comparatively small sum of $45,000, though most of the documents, which, rightly or otherwise, came into Sprague's possession, "finally came to rest" in the Historical Society of Philadelphia. These, and all others not in Government possession, amount to less than 3 per cent of the whole, and every effort has been made to secure photostatic reproductions of even this privately owned fraction for the present edition.

No biographer of the future can demand the attention of his public who has failed to study these documents. And in them one may find the answer to the self-styled "iconoclasts," who have painted pictures of a Washington the world never knew. For as President Hoover, himself chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, has written in the Foreword to this monumental work:

". . . a hundred years after 1932, Washington will still be appealing to the sense, the interest, the public spirit, and the patriotism of that later age, by the great thoughts of his mind, by his great hopes for his country, and by the simple, straightforward, elevated, manly and patriotic spirit of which these writings will be the imperishable record."

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THE HOME FORUM

Thomas Hardy and the Drama

IT IS as a poet and novelist that Thomas Hardy's fame endures. Nevertheless, he did work of fine quality in the theater also. Mr. Henry Ainley, judging the matter with the professional eye of the actor, declares that "The Dynasts" is the most magnificent thing in English drama outside Shakespeare. When Hardy's own version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" was put on in London in 1926, it ran over a hundred nights, with Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies in the title-rôle. But at that time Hardy found himself unequal to making the long journey up to town from his home at Max Gate, Dorchester. He had always taken a keen interest in the theater, and it seemed unfortunate that he should miss the opportunity of seeing his own play. To overcome the difficulty, a step was taken which is believed to be absolutely without precedent in the whole history of English drama. Since Hardy could not come to London to see Miss Davies and her company, Miss Davies and her company went to Dorchester to play in Hardy's drawing-room. Never before has a professional company of players given a special performance in the author's private house.

One evening, while she was making up for her appearance as Prue Sarn in the adaptation of Mary Webb's "Precious Bane," Miss Ffrangçon-Davies told me what happened on this unique occasion. The audience was only a small one, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, a friend, and a couple of servants who sat on the floor. The whole play was given, but naturally without scenery, cups and saucers standing for farming implements, and a sofa and chairs representing Stonehenge. Miss Davies says that one scene actually gained in realism from this lack of theater equipment, for Tess's confession to Angel Clare was made in the light of a real fire.

Hardy talked of Tess as though she were a real person, of whom he had been fond, but Miss Davies did not think that Tess was his favorite among his novels. Sir William Rothenstein, in his "Men and Memories," picks out "The Well-Beloved," but Hardy led Miss Davies to believe that he had more affection for "Jude the Obscure" than for any other of his works. Tess herself, he said, was not based on any particular person, but was suggested to him by seeing one morning a handsome country girl swinging her legs over the seat of a cart in a Dorset lane. Jude had, however, a basis in actual experience, and he was modeled on three men whom Hardy knew in early life, one of whom was apprenticed to an architect in Adelphi Terrace.

That Hardy should keep so special a place in his affection for the ambitious, but weak and variable, Jude seemed to confirm a feeling about him that has returned to me from time to time. It has often seemed to me that Hardy's sensitiveness was so extreme as to amount almost to weakness. Few authors of his reputation can have been so affected by what the critics, many of whom were incapable of understanding him, said about his work. There does appear to be something feeble about a man who, according to his own account, abandons fiction in favor of poetry, because the reviewers slate his last novel. After "Jude the Obscure" aroused the anger of the English critics, Hardy took refuge in verse, remarking: "A man must be a fool to deliberately stand up to be shot at."

But Hardy made no impression of weakness or oversensitiveness or feebleness on Miss Davies. From the conversations and correspondence which she had with him, she concluded that the unfavorable opinion of the public on his novels had little to do with his giving up fiction. He had from earliest youth written occasional verse, and it was to poetry rather than prose that he gave his real devotion. In novel-writing he felt that his best work had been done, and that it was in poetry that he could accomplish most. Certainly, a man who was uncommonly susceptible to adverse criticism would scarcely dare so often to deliberately split his infinitives.

But there are more things of interest in connection with "Jude the Obscure" than Hardy's attitude toward the criticism it evoked. There is, for example, the attitude of the University of Oxford—and more especially the attitude of one particular college—towards the criticism which Hardy made of it in that book. It is true that Hardy calls the university, which refused to admit Jude, Christminster; but there is, of course, no doubt that it was Oxford he was thinking of. It will be remembered that Jude, a stone mason who had a profound passion for academic learning, wrote to the Heads of several colleges in the university, asking for their advice concerning his opportunities of becoming a member of the university. He received only one reply. It was from the Master of a college which Hardy names Bibliol, and was to the effect that Jude would probably be wise to stick to the trade he was accustomed to, and leave more ambitious things alone. From this letter may be dated the beginning of Jude's tragic downfall.

Now, the frontispiece of the most popular edition of "Jude the Obscure" is a beautiful drawing of a certain Oxford college—that college of which Newman, whom Hardy quotes in that famous chapter in which Jude walks round the streets of the ancient city at night—was a Fellow. Some years ago I was lunching with the distinguished scholar who was then Provost of this college, and the talk drifted round to the subject of Hardy. The Provost had been a member of the college when "Jude" was published, and I learned that he and all his colleagues had been much distressed lest readers of the novel should imagine that the reply of the Master of Bibliol was typical of the manner in which working men were received, on the rare occasions when they attempted to enter into the advantages of the university. This distress was perhaps not entirely without cause, for it is generally supposed that Oxford, being an aristocratic and wealthy university, is not sympathetic toward the efforts of the poorer class of people. No supposition could possibly be more unjust. My own observation has led me to the conclusion that no deserving student has ever been prevented by poverty from enjoying the privilege of education in that university. I myself know of a young man who tried Jude's experiment of writing to the head of an Oxford college, carefully explaining that his means were quite inadequate to support him at so expensive a university. By return of post he received a reply to the effect that lack of money need not worry him; and within nine months he was in residence at this college, made by its generosity a comparatively wealthy man. This incident is, I believe, a common and typical one, so that it is hardly surprising that Hardy's picture was thought, by those whom it most nearly concerned, an unfortunate misrepresentation. So strong was the feeling that it might unwittingly discourage earnest and uninformed students who might read it, that the Provost told me the college seriously considered the advisability of taking legal steps to have the incident modified, or at least its complete lack of foundation in fact made clear. But it turned out that no legal remedy would avail, and the matter dropped, the more readily, perhaps, because Hardy showed in other parts of his work a profound understanding of, and sympathy for, the inner spirit and temper of Oxford.

Few writers are at all like what their books would lead one to expect. Miss Ffrangçon-Davies was, therefore, not in one sense surprised to find that Hardy was a man of quite a sunny nature, rather, she says, "like a robin." He always insisted himself that the pessimism of his novels represented impressions, not convictions. However this may be, he appeared to have no gloomy impressions left over for his conversation, which was bright and happy. He was fond of sitting unrecognized in a village inn, while American tourists eagerly discussed him and his books.

H. H.

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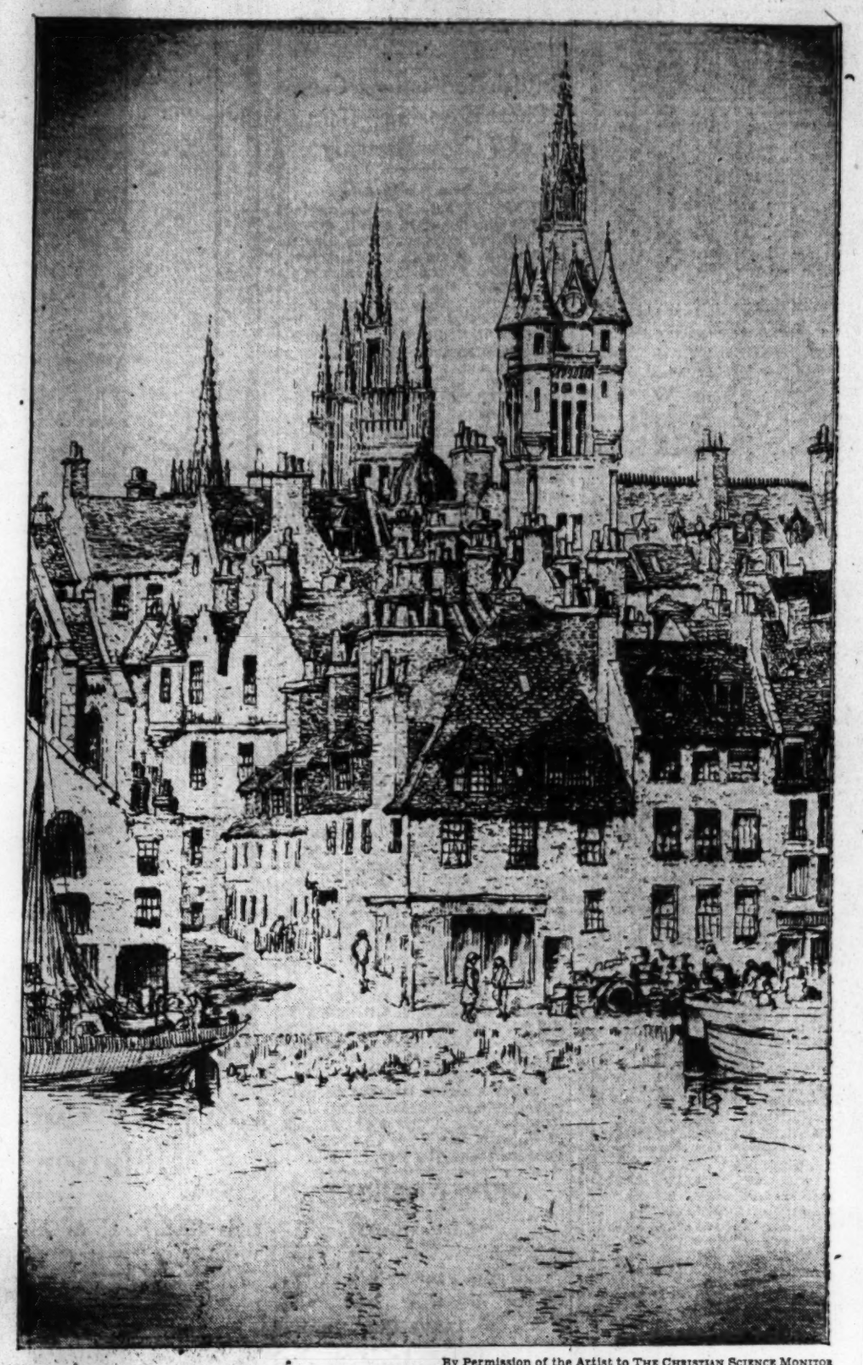

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Aberdeen From the Harbor: From an Etching by W. S. Percy

THIS view of Aberdeen is one of the finest and most characteristic that Mr. Percy could have chosen for his etching. Lining the harbor wall is the fascinating jumble of old houses, seemingly thrown together in a mass of roofs and chimneys, yet forming a perfect setting for the magnificent spires that rise in such graceful lines against the sky. It is well that the artist has introduced the stretch of water and the fishing boats in the foreground, and indicated something of the busy quayside; since Aberdeen is the chief seaport of the north of Scotland, standing in a bay of the North Sea between the new bridge of Don and the "auld brig o' Dee"—that single span which is said to have been built by, or at least in the days of, Robert Bruce.

In the early morning light, when the boats arrive after the night's fishing, and the harbor is astir; when ribbons of color blend with the reflected tints of the sky, and the rich tones of the tiled roofs rise in a variety of colors one behind the other, the cold "Granite City" vanishes and the "Silver City by the Sea" takes its place.

It was in 1004 that Malcolm II founded the see of Aberdeen to celebrate his victory over the Danes, and during its long history the old city has had many trials, but still greater triumphs. Of vital importance was the founding, in 1495, of King's College as a center of civilizing influence in the midst of the exceedingly primitive conditions of Highland life at that time when, with the exception of a few poor villages and towns lying along the coast, the district north of the Forth was populated by tribal clans living in scattered collections of single story stone shielings, many of which are still to be seen.

But the romance of Aberdeen lies not only in itself. From its borders extends westward a long valley which runs to the heart of the Grampians. From the quiet, undulating sea country, the valley rises little by little to rounded hills, becoming increasingly wild until the road gives place to tracks, threading their way into the secret recesses of the mountains and leading up to the great summits of the Cairngorms.

This is the Royal Deeside where, almost hidden in the fir plantations, rise the turrets of Balmoral Castle.

It is interesting, in this connection, to read a letter written by Queen Victoria when she and Prince Albert occupied the original castle before the present one was built. It is dated "Balmoral Castle, 13th September, 1848," and runs:

> This house is small, but pretty, and though the hills seen from the windows are not so fine, the scenery all around is the finest almost I have seen anywhere. It is very wild and solitary and yet cheerful and beautifully wooded, with the River Dee running between the two sides of the hills. Lochnagar is the highest hill in the immediate vicinity and belongs to us. . . . There is a deer-forest—many roe deer, and on the opposite hill (which does not belong to us) grouse. There is also black cock and ptarmigan. . . . The children are very well, and enjoying themselves much. The boys always wear their Highland dress.

When the royal family paid their first visit to the existing castle in 1855, the Queen was enchanted and wrote: "The house is charming, the rooms delightful, the furniture, papers, everything, perfection."

But from what may be gathered from more critical writers, the Queen's praise extended to tartan carpets, and such a mixture of designs and colors as only the middle of the Victorian Age produced, and as only Victorian taste could, by any possible chance, accept!

Margaret Roper's Diary

After Supper, we took deare *Erasmus* entirely over the House, in a Kind of family Procession, e'en from the Buttery and Scalding-house to our own deare *Academia*, with its cool green Curtain flapping in the Evening Breeze, and blowing aside, as though on Purpose to give a glimpse of the cleare-shining *Thames! Erasmus* noted and admired the Stone Jar, placed by *Mercy Giggs* on the Table, full of blue and yellow Irises, scarlet Tiger-Lillies, Dog-Roses, Honeysuckles, Moonwort, and Herb-Trinity: and alsoe our various Desks, eache in its own little Retirement,—mine own, in speciall, so pleasantly situate!

He protested, with everie Semblance of Sincerity, he had never seene so pretty an Academy. I should think not, indeede! *Bess, Daisy*, and I, are of Opinion, that there is not likelie to be such another in the World. He glanced, too, at the Books on our desks; *Bessy's* being *Livy; Daisy's, Sallust;* and, mine, *St. Augustine*, with *Father's* Marks where I was to read, and where desist. He tolde *Erasmus*, laying his Hand fondlie on my Head, "Here is one who knows what is implied in the Word 'Trust.'" Dear *Father*, well I may! He added, "there was no Law against laughing in *his Academia*, for his Girls knew how to be merry 'and wise.'"

From the House to the new Building, the Chapel and Gallery, and thence to visit all the dumb Kinde, from the great horned Owls to *Cecy's* pet Dormice, *Erasmus* was amused at some of theire Names, but doubted whether *Duns Scotus* and the *Venerable Bede* would have thought themselves complimented in being made Name-fathers to a couple of Owls; though he admitted that *Argus* and *Juno* were goode Cognomens for Peacocks. *Will Roper* hath broughte Mother a pretty little foreayn Animal called a Marmot, but she sayd she had noe Time for sculike Playthings, and bade him give it to his little Wife. Methinks, I being neare sixteen, and he close upon twenty, we are too old for those childish names now.—From "The Household of Sir Thomas More," by ANNE MANNING.

A Comparison

As when a woodman on the greeny lawns,
Where daily chants the sad-sweet nightingale,
Would count his herd, more bucks, more prickets, fawns
Rush from the copse and put him from his tale;
Or some way-faring man, when morning dawns,
Would tell the sweet notes in a joysome vale,
At every foot a new bird lights and sings,
And makes him leave to count their sonnettings,

So when my willing muse would gladly dress
Her several graces in immortal lines,
Plenty empoors her; every golden tress,
Each little dimple, every glance that shines
As radiant as Apollo, I confess
My skill too weak for so admired designs;
For whilst one beauty I am close about,
Millions do newly rise and put me out.

—WILLIAM BROWNE. "Poems."

With Sails Set for Nukuheva Bay

The sky presented a clear expanse of the most delicate blue, except along the skirts of the horizon, where you might see a thin drapery of pale clouds which never varied their form or colour. The long, measured, dirge-like swell of the Pacific came rolling along, with its surface broken by little tiny waves, sparkling in the sunshine. Every now and then a shoal of flying fish, scared from the water under the bows, would leap into the air, and fall the next moment like a shower of silver into the sea. Then you would see the superb albicore, with his glittering sides, sailing aloft, and after describing an arc in his descent, disappear on the surface of the water. Far off, the lofty jet of the whale might be seen. . . .

As we drew nearer the land, I hailed with delight the appearance of innumerable sea-fowl. Screaming and whirling in spiral tracks, they would accompany the vessel, and at times alight on our yards and stays. That piratical-looking fellow appropriately named the man-of-war's hawk, with his blood-red bill and raven plumage, would come sweeping round us in gradually diminishing circles, till you could distinctly mark the strange flashings of his eye; and then, as if satisfied with his observation, would sail up into the air and disappear from the view. Soon, other evidences of our vicinity to the land were apparent, and it was not long before the glad announcement of its being in sight was heard from aloft,—given with that peculiar prolongation of sound that a sailor loves—"Land ho!"

The captain, darting on deck from the cabin, bawled lustily for his spy-glass; the mate in still louder accents hailed the mast-head with a tremendous "Where-away?" The black cook thrust his wooly head from the galley, and Boatswain, the dog, leaped up between the knight-heads, and barked most furiously. Land ho! Ay, there it was, a hardly perceptible blue irregular outline, indicating the bold contour of the lofty heights of Nukuheva. . . .

Those who for the first time visit the South Seas, generally are surprised at the appearance of the islands when beheld from the sea. From the vague accounts we sometimes have of their beauty, many people are apt to picture to themselves enamelled and softly swelling plains, shaded over with delicious groves, and watered by purling brooks, and the entire country but little elevated above the surrounding ocean. The reality is very different; bold rock-bound coasts, with the surf beating high against the lofty cliffs, and broken here and there into deep inlets, which open to the view thickly-wooded valleys, separated by the spurs of mountains clothed with tufted grass, and sweeping down toward the sea from an elevated and furrowed interior, form the principal features of these islands.—From "Typee," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

En Glædens Flod

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I BIBELEN findes der Henvisninger til visse Floder, som synes at have haft en særlig Betydning i Forbindelse med de Forhold, der berettes om. Floden Jordan kan for Eksempel have været Symbol paa Renselse. Da Naaman søgte Profeten med Ønsket om at blive helbredt for Spedalskhed, fik han det Bud at to sig i Jordan. Og Jesus lod sig døbe i Jordan.

I Første Mosebog bliver Floden Eufrat omtalt som "den store Flod". Paa Side 585 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* giver Mary Baker Eddy den aandelige Betydning af Floden Eufrat, som "guddommelig Videnskab, omfattende Universet og Mennesket". Paa Side 593 i den samme Lærebog fortolker hun "Flod" som "Kanal for Tanken".

Naar en Flod kommer i Oprør, stiger over sine Bredder i ødelæggende Virksomhed eller ved Hindring bliver bragt ud af sin Kurs, bliver dette ikke foraarsaget af dens Kilde eller Udspring. Saaledes er det onde, som man menneskeligt oplever, ikke foraarsaget af Gud, Menneskets og Universets kærlige Fader-Moder; men ved disharmoniske Forestillinger i det saakaldte menneskelige Sind. Dette er opmuntrende, for det viser, at Elendighed og Ulykke ikke er Oplevelser, der tilhører Mennesket, skabt i Guds Billede, og at de kan blive rettede ved Forstaaelsen af Tilværelsens sande Kendsgerninger.

Christian Science forklarer, at enhver Oplevelse, baade god og ond, først og fremmest er mental. Den Tanke, som genspejler Gud, det gode, er virkelig, sand og uodelæggelig. Ondt er uden Aarsag, eftersom Gud ikke er dets Aarsag, og derfor er det uvirkeligt, usandt og kan tilintetgøres. Efterhaanden som Tanken holdes fast ved alt, hvad der er godt og sandt, vil det onde forsvinde, da det ikke har noget Udspring eller Skaber til at forny det. Den formentlige mentale Konflikt mellem godt og ondt er tydelig for alle Iagttagere. Paa Side 96 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Denne materielle Verden er allerede nu ved at blive Kamppladsen for stridende Kræfter. Paa den ene Side vil der være Disharmoni og Forfærdelse; paa den anden Side vil der være Videnskab og Fred".

Der er imidlertid ikke nogen Nødvendighed for, at den retfærdige Tænker lider paa Grund af denne Konflikt mellem stridende mentale Kræfter. Gennem Studiet af Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys Værker kan enhver beskytte sin Tænkning saaledes, at ondt ikke kan trænge ind. Paa Grund af den Overbevisning, at Gud, guddommelig Aarsag til eller Princip for al sand Tilværelse, altid opretholder Sin egen Skabelse i fuldkommen Harmoni og Fred, maa Glæden altid sejre. I følgende Ord sang Psalmisten om den varige Lykke, der var grundet paa Kendskab til Guds Nærværelse og Magt: "Men en Strøm med sine Bække glæder Guds Stad. . . . Han, som kommer Krigene til at holde op indtil Jordens Ende, sønderbryder Buen og afhugger Spydet, opbrænder Vognene med Ild. Lader af og vider, at jeg er Gud".

Det paastaas, at Arbejdsløshed for Tiden hindrer den menneskelige Tankes naturlige Fremgang. I Sydafrika findes en Flod, som, naar den møder en Hindring, løber under Jorden for at komme op til Overfladen igen, naar den atter kommer til en Plads, der er gunstig for dette. I Tider, hvor der synes at være Uvirksomhed, er det ikke let at tro paa, at Frugtbarhed og Fremgang er til Stede; men ved nærmere Eftersyn vil det vise sig, at ligesom der langs med det tørre Flodleje er kraftige grønne Træer, hvis Rødder naar ned til Vandet under Jorden, saaledes kan Tanken søge og finde Gud som den sande Kilde til Forsyning.

I Tider af Arbejdsløshed lærer de, der studerer Christian Science, at bo "i den Højestes Skjul". Og gennem det trofaste Studium af Bibelen og Lærebogen i Christian Science, saavel som af Tidsskrifterne i Christian Science—alt dette Læsestof, som er tilgængeligt for dem, der besøger Christian Science Læseværelser—kommer der i det, som de oplever, Resultater til Syne, som beviser, at Gud sørger for Sine Børn med uendelig Kærlighed og ernærer Tanken med aandelige Ideer, som leder til ret Virksomhed og til at ethvert Behov bliver mødt. Naar de saaledes drikker af denne, den guddommelige Videnskabs, Flod, vil de finde, at den er den sande Glædens Flod.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

White Clover

The clover has her little wealth,
As I have mine—
Wind, dew-fall, cricket's song
And deep sunshine.
In sweet humility she lives
Among the grass,
Her most impressive visitors
The bees that pass:
No titles, no exalted height,
But quiet life,
Blossoming for the sheep to pluck,
Cut by the scythe:
As free of flattery as fame,
Unsung, unsought—
How often have we trod her down,
And never thought
That in this lowly country bloom
Fragrance has birth?
Yet there is not a flower so sweet
Upon this earth.
Now wet with summer rain we stand,
Clover and I—
Deep at my heart, as deep in hers,
The stored sweets lie.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

A River of Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible are to be found references to certain rivers which seem to have had a special meaning in connection with the circumstances of the narrative. The river Jordan, for example, may have symbolized purification. It was in Jordan that Naaman was bidden to wash when he sought the prophet, desiring to be healed of leprosy. And in Jordan, Jesus suffered himself to be baptized.

The river Euphrates is spoken of in Genesis as "the great river." On page 585 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual meaning of the Euphrates river as "divine Science encompassing the universe and man." On page 593 of the same textbook she interprets "river" as "channel of thought."

When a river becomes turbulent, overflows its banks in destructive activity, or is turned out of its course by obstructions, this is not caused by its source or origin. So evil experiences in human life are not caused by God, the loving Father-Mother of man and the universe, but by discordant beliefs of the so-called human mind. There is encouragement in this, for it shows that unhappiness and disaster are not experiences belonging to man, made in God's likeness, and that they can be corrected through the understanding of the true facts of being.

Christian Science explains that all experience, both good and bad, is primarily mental. Thought that reflects God, good, is real, true, and indestructible. Evil is without a cause, since God is not its cause; and it is therefore unreal, untrue, and destructible. As thought is held steadfastly to all that is good and true, evil will disappear, having no source or creator to replenish it. The suppositional mental conflict between good and evil is evident to all observers. On page 96 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."

There is, however, no need for the righteous thinker to suffer on account of this conflict of contending mental forces. Through the study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works each can protect his thinking so that evil cannot enter it. Because of the conviction that God, the divine cause or Principle of all true being, is ever sustaining His own creation in perfect harmony and peace, gladness may at all times prevail. The Psalmist sang of the enduring happiness based on the knowledge of God's presence and power in the words: "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God. . . . He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God."

Unemployment claims to hinder the natural progress of human thought today. In South Africa there is a river which, when it encounters an obstruction, goes under the earth to come to the surface again when it reaches a favorable opening. In times of seeming inactivity it is not easy to believe that fruitfulness and progress are in evidence; but on closer inspection it will be found that, even as along the dry river bed are sturdy green trees whose roots go down to the water below the earth, so may thought be seeking and finding God as the true source of supply.

In times of unemployment students of Christian Science are learning to dwell in "the secret place of the most High." And through the faithful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, as well as the Christian Science periodicals—all of which reading matter is available to visitors at all Christian Science Reading Rooms—there appear results in their experience which prove that God cares for His children with infinite love, and feeds thought with spiritual ideas which guide into right activity and the supply of all needs. Thus drinking of this river of divine Science, they are finding it to be a river of true gladness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

New Mexico

The train crawls across the vast hot surface of the desert, yacantly stretching to the horizon like the sea. It is empty, too, like the sea, and lonely, patterned with blue cloud-shadows which drift slowly across it, cast from the great cloud masses piled up above its rim. Panting, the train creeps across the desert floor, surrounded by its white walls of cloud pierced with window openings of blue sky. I feel like a tiny insect on the floor of a great empty ba'l-room. Sometimes we pass a shallow winding stream and occasional evidences of civilization, in the shape of a few straggling dust-colored shacks on either side of a wide dusty space with ruts on it, the Main Street, that stares sleepily at the railroad, while one lone figure, a drowsy Mexican, lazily waves his sombrero to the train. The reddish-yellow earth is covered with sparse tussocks of coarse gray-green grass and purple sagebrush. In the brown middle distance, tiny black figures of cattle graze, miles away from us, and farther still the distance fades to a delicate blue that rims the vast emptiness and holds the imagination from falling over the edge into space.

When night falls, I am wakened by the splendor of the stars. Through the window of my Pullman sleeping berth, I look out in awed wonder at the thrilling majesty of the night sky of the desert. The vast black-purple emptiness of space is spangled and spattered with countless jewels of cold-burning fire. Galaxies of suns, star-dust and nebulæ, billions of light-years away, are hanging there in immensity. It seems as if the great desert has shrunk to a small black disk with a sharp edge, toward which we steadfastly crawl. A chill sweeps over me and unimaginable awe, as I face the solemn infinity of outer space.

The train reaches the edge of the little black disk, and countless hosts and galaxies of suns and planets seem to wink and glitter as if they are saying to themselves: "Millions of miles, millions of miles, millions and billions and trillions of miles—on and on forever—no end at all, on forever." And then the train and I sweep over the black rim of the little disk, down, down, down; past all the stars and nebulæ I fall for endless ages into a blackness that has no end, till I hear a voice, saying: "Breakfus' at Clovis, suh, thirtuh minutes; yassuh, we gits thar in ha'f an hour."

Simple Day

In this wind's following there is an
unknown richness
A breathing mysterious bloom,
Not gorse nor may nor hyacinth nor
herb;
No man could name that perfume.

The white flowers living in this field
Stare at the sky; in the field beyond
There are yellow flowers that nod
wisely to the turf,
And that is all.

But yes, there are clouds in the sky,
soft rocks,
The sunlight pounds them like an
axe,
The wind through its conch of blue
Divides, diminishes and harries
them,
And innocence, perceiving this, rejoices:
For though the wind has no colour,
The sky no smell,
The earth no speech,
They survive and accomplish justice.

—From "The Collected Poems of A. E. COPPARD."

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STOCK MARKET ADVANCES INTO HIGHER GROUND

Profit-Taking Retards Momentum—Steels Strong —Bonds Still Gain

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Bull forces kept the stock market well in hand today, in the face of week-end profit-taking.

The list sagged moderately in the first hour, then stiffened in the later trading, with steels turning notably active.

Changes were largely narrow at the finish, but a number of the leaders were up fractions to more than a point, and the closing tone was firm. Trading continued in fair volume, the turnover for the short session approximating 800,000 shares.

The market's further slight advance was the ninth upturn in the last 10 sessions. The advance has now been slackening for the past three sessions, however, prompting a number of brokers to look for the usual "corrective reaction" which normally punctuates advancing markets.

Steels Are Strong

The list appeared to be carried forward chiefly by its own momentum. Rails closed with a few fractional losses, although somewhat above the low points reached in the first hour. Issues off moderately included Union Pacific, New York Central, and Santa Fe. Norfolk & Western, however, closed up 3.

In the steels, U. S. Steel common closed up ½, after getting up a point. Bethlehem preferred gained more than 3, and Gulf States common pushed up nearly 2. American Can rose 1¼, then lost much of its gain.

American Telephone, General Electric, General Motors and Standard of N. J. closed about ½ point higher. In the utilities, United Corp. preferred was a strong spot, up 2.

Foreign exchanges stiffened, particularly sterling, which has been on the down grade most of the week. Sterling cables ruled at $3.50¾, up ¼.

Bonds Are Higher

Flurries of profit-taking enlivened the brief session of the bond market today, but reactions were generally temporary and various issues again climbed to new high levels. There was a substantial rally in German Government loans in the face of the important German election which is held tomorrow. British 5½s eased, as did loans of Japan and Australia. The Austrians recovered moderately.

Resistance to realizing was notable among many of the recently buoyant railroad obligations. Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s rallied after losing around a point. New York Central 5s were up 3 points at one time.

Loans of the communication companies were firm, with Western Union 6s and 6½s advancing about 2 points. Power and light company bonds were a trifle easier.

The industrials were somewhat quiet. Shell Union Oil 5s resumed their progress, but some of the other petroleum bonds declined.

The United States Government list was comparatively inactive.

INVESTMENT TRUST PROFITS ARE LOWER

NEW YORK, July 30—Report of Second International Securities Corporation (controlled by American Founders' Corporation) for the six months ended May 31 states assets applicable to the first preferred (par $50) outstanding on that date was $6.42 a share, leaving nothing for the second preferred or Class A and B common stocks.

On Nov. 30, 1931, assets after deductions for preferred shares were equal to $2.36 a share on Class A and 24 cents a share on Class B common, and on May 31, 1931, $13.60 a share on Class A and $1.38 a share on Class B common.

For the six months ended May 31 profit was $108,443 after expenses, interest, taxes, etc., compared with a profit of $228,192 in the corresponding six months of 1931. Net losses during the period totaled $4,-125,369, and were charged against reserves, compared with a net loss of $772,354 in the six months ended May 31, 1931. Stock dividends are not included as income.

PHILADELPHIA UTILITY PROFIT HOLDS WELL

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—United Gas Improvement Company, excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Company, reports for the 12 months ended June 30, net of $36,622,434 after federal taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, etc., equal after deducting $5 dividends on preferred of United Gas Improvement Company to $1.41 a share on 23,254,424 common shares. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, net (as restated and adjusted for comparative purposes) was $38,480,464 or $1.52 a common share.

Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $8,558,103, equal after preferred dividends to 33 cents a common share, compared with $10,007,664 or 39 cents a share on common in the preceding quarter and $9,338,234 or 36 cents a common share in the June quarter of 1931.

BLUE RIDGE CORP. NET ASSETS SHRINK

Blue Ridge Corporation reports net assets June 30 were $27,890,714, equivalent to $38.67 a share for its no-par value $3 preference stock.

For six months ended June 30, 1932, net cash income was $1,400,-685 after expenses and taxes, but exclusive of net book losses realized on the sale of securities amounting to $2,709,103 (after applying reserves), which was charged to capital surplus.

In the first six months of 1931 net cash income was $1,906,632 after interest, expenses, taxes and provision for contingencies, but exclusive of net book losses on sale of securities (after applying reserves) of $2,546,596.

Capital stock June 30 consisted of 721,312 no-par shares of $3 convertible preference stock and 7,489,453 no-par shares of common.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 29
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	3300	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	100	16	15½	16	15
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
62½	30⅝	4½	Air Reduction	5100	40¾	39⅝	40	40½
16⅝	13¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
4	½	..	Albany PW Pap	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3½	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
7⅝	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	11300	58½	58½	58¾	58
13⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1200	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	18
7½	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	2100	11¼	9¾	11	9½
47	27	.3	Am Bank Note pf	20	35	33½	35	33½
15½	6¾	.60	Am Braks S&F	10	12⅜	11½	11½	12⅜
73½	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	29300	40½	38½	39½	39¼
8¾	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	8⅝	8	8⅜	8
39½	16	7	Am Car & F pf	20	30⅝	27	28½	31
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1200	2	1⅞	2	2
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3300	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅝
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11	11	11	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	15	15	15	14
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	7400	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
8½	2½	..	Am International	1300	5	4⅞	5	5
9⅛	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1100	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅞
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	33½	32⅜	33½	32
6⅝	1½	..	Am Metal	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	12	12	12	..
16⅛	..	1	Am Power & Lt	5400	7⅜	6½	7⅛	7½
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	26	25	25	25¾
29¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	23	23	23	22⅝
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	300	6	5⅜	6	5½
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	7	6⅞	7	7
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	12½	11¾	12	12⅛
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	40	39½	40	39⅝
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	8⅛
39½	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22½
98⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	78	78	78	..
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	24000	90⅛	87¾	89¾	89¼
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	20	20	17	20	17⅝
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3100	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	17¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	300	15	14¼	15	14¾
15⅝	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	200	3	⅜3	3	3
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22½	21½	22½	22½
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2300	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	9	8⅜	9	8⅜
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	45	45	45	45
4¾	1⅜	..	Ades Copper	100	3½	3½	3½	2¾
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	700	46½	46	46	46¾
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅞
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	4	4	4	5¼
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3100	35	33⅞	34⅜	35⅛
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	58	58	58	58
12⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	4100	15½	15	15½	15⅝
131¾	25⅝	4‡	Auburn Auto	13500	69⅞	65½	67	66½
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
2	⅞	..	Auto Sales pf	20	1	1	1	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	2000	8	7	7⅞	7¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	24½	22⅝	24½	25
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4300	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅛
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	..
5½	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
27¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
413⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	7	6¾	7	6⅝
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	36½	36⅜	36½	38⅛
24⅝	6	..	Best & Co	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	13
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
21	16⅛	7	Beth Steel pf	200	31⅜	28	31⅜	27⅞
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	9	9	9	9
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1700	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	27
12⅜	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	700	6	5¾	5¾	6
50¼	10⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	22	20¾	21¼	22⅛
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1200	54⅛	53¾	54	54
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
20½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	68	67¼	68	68
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1400	1¾	1¼	1⅜	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	3100	9½	8⅞	9⅜	9⅛
65	8⅜	7	Bush Term deb	20	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
19	7	..	Byers	2100	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12½
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	3	3	3	2⅞
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3	3	3	2⅞
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2200	13⅛	12¾	13	12⅝
43⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	8500	32⅝	30¼	31½	31
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
7½	1⅜	..	Celotex Co pf	10	3	3	3	..
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	500	16	16	16	16
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	1200	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	1300	8⅛	7¾	8	7¾
7	⅛	..	Check& Cab Mfg	100	4	4	4	4⅛
20⅜	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
31½	9¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	15¾
5⅛	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅜
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	6½	6½	6½	7
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1¾	1½	1½	1½
15½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	2300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
3⅝	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7⅜	7⅛
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	8	8	8	8
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	400	2½	2½	2½	..
10	6	..	Chile Copper	10	10	10	10	8½
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	8103	9½	9	9⅜	9
29½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	14½	14¼	14½	14½
60	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	51½	51½	51½	51½
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	5	5	5	5¼
12⅜	2⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
16⅛	4¼	..	Columbia Gas	5100	10¼	10	10¼	10⅜
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	600	23½	22⅜	22½	23¼
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
68⅞	41	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	59¼	58¼	59¼	57½
26¼	11¼	3	Comm Cred A	100	17	17	17	..
27⅝	10⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17¼
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	70	70	70	67
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	7⅛	6¾	7	7¼
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	6500	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
68½	27⅝	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	43	42½	42½	42
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6400	47½	46½	47	47¼
8¾	5	..	Consol Laundries	200	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6½
8¼	4	..	ConsolOil	6000	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4	3¾	4	3½
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2½	⅝	..	Container A	100	1	1	1	¾
41	17⅝	.2	Cont Can	1000	25½	25	25¼	25⅛
25¼	6⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	15	14	15	14
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1900	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
¾	¼	..	Cont Shares	1200	⅜	⅜	¼	⅜
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	3700	36½	35	36⅜	35¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	125	124⅞	125	124
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	12	12	12	12
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	25	25	25	25
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	103	1½	1½	1½	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28½	23	28	28½
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	13	12½	12½	12⅝
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	58½	57½	58½	57½
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	8600	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	2½	2⅛	2¼	2
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	3¾	3½	3¾	4
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	300	54¾	54	54	54
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	800	16¼	16	16	15⅞
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3¼	3	3	..
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	77	77	77	76
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23	23	23	23¼
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
12½	2½	..	Dresser Ind	100	3	3	3	..
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	13600	29½	28¼	29⅜	28⅞
105	88¾	6	du Pont deb	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	88½
10½	5½	1	Duplan Silk	100	8½	8½	8½	9
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	93½	93½	93½	..
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	44⅞	44⅛	44¼	44½
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & SP	400	4	4	4	4
1¼	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	6600	13¾	12¾	13⅜	12⅞
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11	2	..	Erie RR	900	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
5¾	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	14½	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	45	44½	44½	43¼
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	600	¼	¼	¼	¼
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	16	15½	15½	15⅞
4½	1	..	Foundation	100	3	3	3	3
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	200	2	2	2	2
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	700	17	16½	16⅞	17
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	25	9½	9½	9½	9½
3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
61	7¼	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	48	48	48	44½
33¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	14½	14	14½	14¾
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	500	9⅛	8¾	9	9⅛
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	90	8½	6	6	7½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	12700	14½	13⅞	14½	13⅞
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3000	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	1700	25½	25	25¼	25
23¼	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
37	28	3	Gen Mills	200	36¾	36¼	36¾	36½
24⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	21500	11¼	10½	11¼	10⅜
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	70	69¾	70	69½
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	400	3½	2¾	2¾	..
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	1200	2½	1¾	2⅛	1⅞
28⅞	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	2300	16¼	14	16	13⅜
90	15	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	120	65⅛	65	65½	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Gen Realty	400	⅝	½	⅝	½
24¼	10⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2500	17½	17	17	17½
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	63	63	63	64
7	3½	..	Glidden	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2100	14½	13⅞	14⅛	14½
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1100	12¼	11⅝	12¼	12
61	13¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	38½	38½	38½	39
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	19	18½	19	19
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	600	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	400	7	7	7	7
7	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	4700	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	400	7	5⅝	6½	5¼
26	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	110	26	25	26	..
28	9	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	24½	24½	24½	23½
2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
11½	3½	.30	Hall Printing	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
70	22	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	42	42	42	40
22¾	6	..	Hat Corp of Am pf	10	6	6	6	..
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	500	15	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
5⅛	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	3
57⅛	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	48	48	48	..
10½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
3	⅝	..	Hudson Motor	400	6⅛	6	6	6
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	1100	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅜
18¼	4⅜	..	Ill Central	1000	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	10
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	1800	14⅞	14	14	14¾
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	200	24¼	23⅜	24¼	24½
24	10	..	Inland Steel	400	13	13	13	..
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3¼	3	3	3
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	300	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
⅞	¼	..	Intercon Rub	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
4¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
7⅛	4	..	Int Agr ppf	100	6	6	6	..
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	800	74	74	74¾	74½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	300	3½	3½	3¼	3
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	1500	10⅜	9¾	10	10¼
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	1500	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	300	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6½
9¼	3¼	..	Int Nickel	900	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
2½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	1¼	1	1¼	1
⅞	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	400	12	12	12	12
55	18½	7	Interstate D pf	20	25¼	25	25	..
12⅛	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	4400	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	2400	15⅛	14¼	14⅜	14½
99¾	45	7	Johns Man pf	10	57	57	57	55
86	30	4	Jones & Laughlin	40	37	37	37	37
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	4	4	4	4
25	⅞	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	15	15	15	16
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4¼	4	4	4½
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	3000	8¾	8	8	8¼
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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Sentiment More Cheerful —Security Rise a Factor —Trade Still Dull

The big economy drive on the part of civic and industrial leaders which is assuming national proportions and the developments at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa vie with each other for premier claim on the business world's attention. The steadfast advance in the security markets, apparently signifying widespread recovery in confidence, might be considered a runner-up to either of the other two.

At Ottawa it develops that United States faces a loss of about 25 per cent of her anthracite coal shipments to Canada under a proposed arrangement between that country and Great Britain. Great Britain has asked Canada for more purchases to balance British buying in the Dominion. On the other hand, India, which does 70 per cent of its business outside of the British Empire, does not intend, it appears, to join in any agreement that jeopardizes its trade with non-British countries.

The National Economy League which was organized on Tuesday of this week is apparently the result of a spontaneous outburst throughout the country against governmental extravagance, federal, state and municipal, which has resulted in steadily increasing taxation. Rear Admiral Byrd has been chosen chairman and Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, chairman of the advisory council. That it is a movement which will have effective repercussions is indicated by the intense interest in the subject and by the number and high character of the sponsors. Both President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt of New York commend the purposes of the new organization.

The President's Program

The nine-point program of President Hoover aiming at a widespread business recovery is attracting much interest. Prominent among the activities which will be pushed are a movement for slum clearance which will stimulate employment, a coordinated program under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for adequate live stock and feeder loans, financing the movement of agricultural commodities into consumption, assistance to home owners under mortgage duress and expansion of home building and the spreading of work through reduction of work hours. The President aims at "united and concerted action on a broad front."

Developments in business the last week have been of a constructive nature, though the major change has been in the positive veering of sentiment to a cheerful, almost optimistic frame of mind. The 10-point rise in the average price of industrial stocks in the last 10 days has not only made the business man feel that better times are coming but has added several billions to the quoted value of securities. The gain from the lows in the stocks of four companies alone, American Telephone, United States Steel, General Electric and Standard Oil of New Jersey, has meant an increment of $900,000,000. Bonds, too, have been strong throughout the week.

Domestic Trade

The steel industry continues at the low level of around 16 per cent, operations probably covering the minimum needs of the country. There is small expectation of increased activity before autumn, but it is hoped that Reconstruction Finance aid will start things moving substantially by then.

The oil industry is still struggling with the problem of keeping down production to an amount that can be absorbed, though output in Oklahoma and California has risen lately. Prices, however, hold firm. Some copper mines in Utah have reopened, giving increased employment, but copper prices are still too low for profit.

The glass industry at Pittsburgh is extremely dull and tile manufacturing is at a standstill.

Automobile production as a whole is slowing up, though individual makers are gaining, such as Hudson, Chrysler and Auburn.

Retail trade is holding at about the same level as in recent weeks, and according to Bradstreet's, a feeling of optimism is noted in reports from 55 leading centers. Stocks are light and many small factories are working on a profitable basis.

Wheat prices have risen about 7 cents recently and millers are buying more freely. Electricity output for the week ended July 23 was off 13.1 per cent from the like week a year ago, though kilowatt hours consumed gained over the preceding week. Commodity prices strengthened. Bank credit is still contracting. Bank failures continue to grow fewer.

The Situation Abroad

Great Britain continues under the helpful influence of the success of the great war loan conversion offer. The stock market has been firm and commodity prices have held steady. The country is anxious over the Ottawa conference where Dominion offers are less favorable than expected, and is also concerned over the Irish tariff impasse.

In France business is making no progress, midsummer inactivity prevailing. Securities have risen following Wall Street gains and reports of lessening tension in Germany. The Government is still working on the problem of balancing the 1933 budget. Plans are being made for a major loan conversion in the fall.

Unemployment is again increasing in Germany, recent gains having been seasonal. Business sentiment is better due to ending of martial law in Berlin.

Hungary is in an unfavorable position, with production severely restricted, domestic and foreign trade declining and the farmers' debt situation critical. The textile and building industries are doing relatively well.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS OFF

WASHINGTON, July 30—Iron and steel exports dropped to 52,081 tons in June from 60,477 in May and 75,577 in June of last year, Commerce Department reports. For the six months exports are 321,755 tons, compared with 565,261 in the corresponding period of last year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany & Susq RR 3½s	71	71
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '40	12	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10⅜	10
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	49	49
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32½	31⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70½	70¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	51⅜	51¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	82
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅜
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	100⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96⅜	96⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅜	96
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¼	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	79	79
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	67	66⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	66
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66⅛	66
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	80	80
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	80⅜	80⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	87¼
Atch T&SF 4s '09	73	72
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	45¾	45
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	32	32
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	75
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	49	49
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	50	49⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27	⅞ 27½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	36
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70	67½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84	84
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	36	35⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	42	40⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	101½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	63⅜	63⅜
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	39	39
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84½	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	108	108
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104⅞	104⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	37
Bush Term con 5s '55	36¼	36¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	58	58
By Products Coke 5½s '45	40	40
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	60¼	60¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81⅞	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83⅜	83⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅝	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	88
Can North 4½s '35	95½	95⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	99⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	67⅛	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75	74⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	79	79
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	15¾	15¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	66	65½
Cen New England 4s '61	59	59
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74½	74⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54½	53½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	65	65
Certainteed 5½s '48	27	26¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	47	46
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89	88⅞
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	43½	43⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s II div '49	91	90¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85⅞	85¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87⅛	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9½	9½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40	40
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	22¾	22¼
Chicago & NW 4¾s	58½	58½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	45⅞	45⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	21½	20⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 4¾s cv '49	16⅜	15½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	62	60⅛
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	20	20
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	32⅞	31⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s '53 A	29⅜	29⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15¾	15⅜
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s'60	26⅞	26⅞
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90	88½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68	68
Childs Cp 5s '43	22	21
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	40
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58-A	92	90⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	96	96
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	49	46
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	42	41½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	88	88
Clev Un Term 5s '73	67¾	67
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	74	74
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	45½
Colum Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	74	73½
Columbia G&E 5s '52 Apr	74½	74½
Columbia G&E 5s '52 May	73½	73½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91⅝	91
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	9	9
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¼	90
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	71
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	45	44
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12½	11¾
Den & Rio G Rn rfg 5s '78	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89⅛	89¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98	97
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75½	75½
Duluth & S Sh 5s '37	20¾	20¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	96¾	96½
Edison Ill Co of Br 4s '39	97½	97½
Erie R cv 4s A '53	34¼	30
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	30	30
Erie RR ref 5s '67	21¾	20¾
Erie RR gen lien	45	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	21¼	21
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	43	43
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Goodrich 6s '45	39	38⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71½	71½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	72	70½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	12½	12½
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97¾	97⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50⅜	50⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	53⅞	53⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	56⅝	56⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	66	65¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35	35
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53⅞	52⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47	44½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74⅜	73½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Central 4s '53	37½	37½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49	48
Ill Central 4¾s '66	27¾	27¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	53	50
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	28¾	27¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	30	28⅞
Ill Steel deb 4s '40	96¼	96¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	71¼	71¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36¾	36¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	35⅞	34
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5	4⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	4⅞	4⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	46⅞
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	25	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	65	64½
Int&Coast Corp 5s '48	59½	59
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	17½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18¼	17½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5	5
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	34	33¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	43
Int Paper 6s '55	17	17
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29⅞	29¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv 39	34½	34
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32½	32
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	92¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	47
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	60	59
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	82	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51⅝	51
Laclede Gas 5½s D	50⅞	50
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72½	72½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	36½	36½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	61½	61½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	43¼	43¼
Lehigh Val Term 5s	84	84
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81½	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29¼	28½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	57	57
L&N 5s '41	91	91
Man S W Colz 5s	80	80
Marion Steam S 6s	28	28
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	72½	72½
Meade 5s '45 ww	36	36
Metro Water 5½s '50	60	60
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	85	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78¾	78¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	25	25
Mo Ill 5s '59	28	28
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	48½	48
Mo K & T 4½s '78	55	51
Mo K & E adj 5s A '67	28	28
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	59	57¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14¾	14
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27	27
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	26½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26¾	26½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26⅞	26½
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	27	26
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12¾	11⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3⅝	3⅜
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4	3¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75	75
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	95	95
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47	47
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88½	87½
Nat Steel 5s	75½	74½
Newark Gas 5s	99	99
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95¾	95¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60¼	60¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	24
N O T & M 5½s '54	25	25
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72½	72½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	65	64
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	70½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	42	40¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	41	41
NYCHR rfg & im 5s 2013	45½	42
NYCHR cv 6s '35	64	63
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23½	23
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	25
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42	40⅝
NY Edison 5s C '51	102½	102
NY Edison 5s '44	103⅞	-03¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110½	110½
NY N&H deb 4s '57	43	43
NY N&H 4½s '67	62½	62½
NY N&H cit 6s '40	73¾	73¾
NY N&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	27¾	27¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	48
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	93	92½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	48	48
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅛	101¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '40	49	49
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45½	45
Niag Share 5½s '50	53½	53
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	4
Norf & W con 4s '96	69	69
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	18	16
North Am Co 5s '61	77	74½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	75	74½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	74	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	77¾	77
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82¼	82¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69¼	68
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	95½	95½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	74	74
Otis Steel 6s '41	25⅝	25
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	18¼	17¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22¼	21½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	45
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	25¼	25¼
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	61¾	61¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86	85½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	59½	59½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	94½	94
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74	73⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	70	70
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	80½	80¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95	94⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	47¼	47¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	66¾	66½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	80
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90⅞	90⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	55⅝	55⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	43	42
Pitts & West Vo Ry 4½s '60	38	38
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	49	48⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22½	22¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73½	73½
Purity Baking 5s '48	62¼	61¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48½	48
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	53⅝	53⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	44¼	43
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30⅞	29
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10⅜	8⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	11½
StP M&M 4½s 33	90	90
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	81½	81¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	1½	1½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88¼	88
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92⅛	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	99½	99½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Southern & No Ala RR 5s '36	85	85
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43½	42
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43	42½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	63	63
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	61	60
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21¾	21
Southern Ry con 5s '94	80	80
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25⅜	25⅜
Southern Ry Mob&O div '38	25	24⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91	89
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	73	73
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	87
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80¼	80
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37⅞	37
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	25	24
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28	27⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	4	4
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99	99
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7½	7½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7¾	7¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	21
Washington W P 5s '39	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102½	102½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '58	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	100¾	100¾
West Shore 4s 2361	67⅞	67⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	94	93¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	51½	51½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	49⅞	49⅞
Western Pacific 5s ctf A '46	35	25
Western Union 5s '51	58⅜	58⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	66⅞	66⅞
Western Union 5s '60	59⅜	59
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	50	46⅛
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	75	75
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	61½	61½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul30	Last Jul29
3½s '47	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.6
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.24	101.25	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	101.	102.29	102.29	102.31
US 3s '55	96.27	96.24	96.24	96.24
US 3½s '49	97.26	97.25	91.24	97.28
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.2	100.	100.2	100.
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.2	9.31	100.2	101.1
US 3⅜s '47	100.2		100.2	99.30
US 3¼s '56	101.21	101.20	102.	102.
US 4s '54	103.22		103.22	103.18
US 4¼s '52	106.24	106.23	106.23	106.26

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16⅜	16⅛
Akershus 5s '63	62	62
Antioquia 7s D '45	9¼	9⅛
Argentine Gov 5s '45	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	39½	38⅜
Australia 5s '55	72	71¾
Australia 5s '57	38½	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38¼	38⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '53	88	87
Belgium (King) 6s6 '55	96½	96⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	99⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅞	104⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '40	26½	26½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	27
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44	43¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41	40⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	38¼	38¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15½	15½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	52½	52½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25¼	25¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23⅛	23⅛
Buenes Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24	24
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96¾	96¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	82
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11⅜	11⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9	9
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	33	33
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23¾	23¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26¼	26¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	29	29
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '50	12½	12¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85	84¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	51¾	57
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	90½	90
Dutch El 6s '47	95¼	94¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	92¼	92¼
Finland 5½s '58	50	50
Frankfort 6½s '53	30	30
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46	46
German 7s '49	68¾	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	47⅛	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43½	42¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	48
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	27½	26
Germ El Pow '53	41¾	41¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39½	39½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46	44¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	38½	38½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	26¾	26¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	40	39¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	44½	44½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	30	29½
Italy (King) 7s '51	92½	92
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64	63¾
Karstadt 6s '43	22½	22½
Milan (City) 6½ s'52	71¾	71¾
New South Wales 5s '57	70	69½
New South Wales 5s '58	68	67
Norway (King) 5s '63	73	73
Norway (King) 5½s '65	74⅞	74⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	78⅜	78⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	77¼	77
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61	61
Nuremberg 6s '52	30	30
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	55	54
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	57½	57½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	32¾	32¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¾	5¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅜	5⅜
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	10
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	52¾	52¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	57	57
Prussia 6½s '51	33½	33½
Prussia 6s '52	32¾	32¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	42¼	41¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42½	42
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9¼	9¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	28
Rhinelbe 7s '46	39	37
Rhine Ruhrs '48s	31½	31
Rome (City) 6½s '52	76¾	76½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	96¼	96
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	83½	83½
Roumania 7s '59	37⅞	37⅞
Sao Paulo (Stae) 8s '36	22	22
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	12¼	12¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	36	35⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	40½	40
Saxon State 6½s '46	39½	39½
Serbs Cr & Slov 7s '62	32	31
Siemens 6½s '51	52⅜	52⅜
Siemens 7s '35	61¼	61¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	25	24½
Sydney 5½s '55	61¾	60
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	90	90
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104	104
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49¾	49¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	37
Tyrol 7½s '55	38	38
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	57	55
U K Gt ⅝z & I 5½s '37	103⅞	103½
Uni Stil W 6½s A '47	31¼	30¾
Unit Stil W 6½s A '51	30¼	30¼
Uni Stil W 6½s C '51	31¾	31½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27	26¾
Vienna 6s '52	50½	50½
Westphalia El 6s '53	28	27
Wurttemberg 7s '56	40¾	40½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	50½	50½

MEET CEMENT PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, July 30—Alpha Portland Cement Company and Penna-Dixie Cement Corporation will follow the advance in cement prices.

Textile Industry Activity Gaining

THE textile industry is doing its share in the march on the road to more normal conditions. Woolen, cotton, and silk companies are helping to push up the employment index. At Darlington, S. C., the Darlington Cotton Mill, closed for several weeks, has now started on a schedule of four days a week and its veneer plant has also opened. The Putnam Woolen Company, Hartford, Conn., has added 50 employees and is operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The Middletown Silk Company starts next week on a 24-hour schedule, with 100 more employees.

The Isaac Smith Woolen Mill, Bridgeport, Penna., returns to full-time shifts on Aug. 1, after a four-months' layoff, affecting several hundred workers. The Edwin and Louis Bry, Inc., woolen manufacturers, near Norristown, Penna., have added 50 persons to the pay roll and will work overtime from now on until Labor Day to catch up with back orders.

OFFICIALS PREDICT THE BIGGEST COTTON SURPLUS ON RECORD

WASHINGTON, July 30—With the close of the 1932 cotton season only a few days off, the largest carryover ever recorded for American cotton is expected by the Department of Agriculture in both this country and the world.

In its monthly report the department says the apparent supply of American cotton remaining in the United States on July 1 was 10,600,000 bales, compared with 7,100,000 last year and 5,000,000 in 1930. There is little doubt the carryover of American cotton at end of the season in the United States and abroad will be the largest on record. Private

'KEEP MOVING,' PINCHOT'S ORDER TO BONUS ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

Gifford Pinchot to intervene to insure the maintenance of order. Failing this, he advocated the formation of a citizens' committee which would take the local government out of the hands of Mayor Edward McCloskey, one-time pugilist who invited the "bonus army" to remobilize here.

Elison said today that there were about 1000 veterans now there were about 1000 veterans now in Johnstown and that others were arriving every hour. "Everything is quiet here," he continued. "The men are orderly and are making camp. There will be no trouble. The food situation is serious. We have made an appeal for food and other supplies, but we have not had time to get replies."

"The violence in Washington was the work of the Communists," he asserted. "There were about 250 of them. We have weeded them out of our ranks and do not believe there is a single one of them with us here. We are watching the camp at Ideal Park carefully and have guards posted on all the roads leading into Johnstown. Every one of the Communists will be turned back."

Unperturbed by citizens' criticism, Mayor McCloskey was busy all night last night receiving the straggling groups and directing them to their new encampment. He declared he would use every power of his office to aid the veterans and their families, and early today set out on a begging expedition of his own to get food, clothing and shelter for them.

It is not intended to continue the Ideal Park camp indefinitely, according to the Mayor, but this city is their haven until their plans are formulated more fully. Thus it will be decided here whether they shall return to their homes or wait here for the opening of Congress. He said there would be food and rest for them here as long as they wished.

Veterans' Army Out Of Washington And Troops Take Leave

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—The bonus veterans' army, estimated at more than 8000 men, had practically evacuated the capital today, troops had been withdrawn and police were back at the job of patrolling the charred and ruined camps.

President Hoover, in two statements, denounced the effort to coerce the Government by "mob rule," while in the other he reminded commissioners of the District of Columbia that they must deal decisively with the situation and that no group may be allowed "to violate the laws of the city or to intimidate the Government."

Following two months of temporizing, in which an army of unemployed veterans first besieged Congress and then the White House, an end was finally written to one of the most extraordinary and dramatic situations in the national capital, in which an expeditionary force was sent here for the first time since 1812.

Veterans were streaming out, some on foot, some on trucks provided by neighboring states, to the new rendezvous, Johnstown, Penna., where Mayor Edward McCloskey has announced they would be made welcome.

Mopping up proceeded by troops here yesterday, in which 36 alleged Communists were seized. A grand jury investigation has been undertaken into the whole matter, while at the same time, the Red Cross announced that it would care for the women and children of the defeated "army."

A belligerent call was issued by Mr. Walter W. Waters, leader of the army, for formation of a "khaki shirt" movement, like the Fascisti "Black Shirt" movement to take the government away from the "moneyed powers."

Moscow Expresses Sympathy for Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 30—Moscow newspapers publish detailed accounts of the Washington clashes under headlines indicating clear sympathy with the evicted veterans. The Communist party organ Pravda heads its account of the disturbances: "American Bourgeoisie Shoots War Veterans."

It appends bitter editorial comment: "The American Government showed its real face to the veterans in this imperialist war — gold for capitalists, lead and gas for toilers, even if they were former national heroes. Under the influence of hunger and extreme need the veterans will become increasingly convinced that they have a common interest with the workers. They have a common enemy and a common road to revolutionary escape from crisis. The fight in the streets of Washington is clear proof of a sharpening class struggle in America."

Hoover's Action Praised

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30 (AP)—Mr. Porter Adams, chairman of the newly organized Veterans Loyalty League, last night said he had sent a telegram to President Hoover congratulating him on his "courageous action" in connection with the bonus trouble in Washington.

Mr. Adams, a world war veteran, and a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, made public the following telegram.

"Both personally and as chairman of the Veterans Loyalty League, now organized with the support and membership of veterans all over the country for the purpose of supporting the Government, conserving public funds and combatting selfish interests, may I congratulate you on your courageous action in meeting a grave national peril and assure you that you have the whole-hearted support of thousands of veterans who still stand for the best interests of the whole country and who are proud to support you as their commander-in-chief."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT desires additional lines of merchandise; correspondence invited all countries. E. HEMINWAY, 110 Bingham Avenue, Toronto, Can.

ANIMALS

WIRE HAIRED fox terrier puppies, 3 months old, good type, registerable, lively and affectionate pets, $30. HELEN HAYES, 79 Enon St., Beverly. Tel. 3066.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Fenway district; young woman will share apartment or rent 1 room; home privileges, piano, refrigeration. Phone Kenmore 8697.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—3-room apartment, lower floor, with garage, 2 porches; sunny, pleasant; reasonable. 71 Drew Rd. Tel. Belmont 2008-M.

BRONXVILLE (YONKERS), N. Y.—CUSTER ARMS, 671 Palmer Avenue, overlooking parkway—4-5-6 rooms, 3 baths; dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

COLONIAL ARMS

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1, 2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents, 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

DE LUXE apartment; particular tenants; 7 large, sunny rooms; refrigeration, fireplace and porch; Reservoir section, Boston. Regent 7472.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y. (CROSSWAYS APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Avenue)—Ocean view, near beaches, stores, schools and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan; 8-story building; 5 elevators, fireplaces, electric refrigeration; 4, 5 and 6-room apartments; rentals as low as $70 per month. JOS. D. MORRIS COMPANY, 2109 Mott Ave., Tel. FAr Rockaway 7-6464.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—Electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church. Call MR. PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (HALSTEAD APTS.), 250 Martine Avenue—3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths, elevators, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, fireplaces. Call or telephone White Plains 4648 or Scarsdale 472.

3-ROOM corner apartment, facing St. Stephen St.; large bay window and fireplace; very reasonable; party give phone number. Write Box F-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARRAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES Upper Jay, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INTERESTING proposition to one experienced in highest class tea-room management; must be excellent cook; permanent business in attractive home for right party. BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COCHITUATE, MASS.—Cottage on Dudley Pond, accommodate 4 or 5; $100 for August. Tel. Ocean 0193-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

IDEAL COUNTRY; $12.00; best of food; bathing; all improvements; folder. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Springvale, Maine.

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Charming home, unusual beauty; perfect food, dainty rooms, and camps; 36th season. Tel. 98. Booklet.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Christmas Cards sell best of anything NOW until Christmas; cash in with "Art-Point's" wonderful line; liberal commission; new, different, moderately priced; write today stating selling experience. ART-POINT STUDIOS, Dept. 124, Sebastopol, Calif. (oldest and largest process house in West).

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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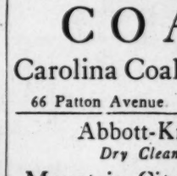

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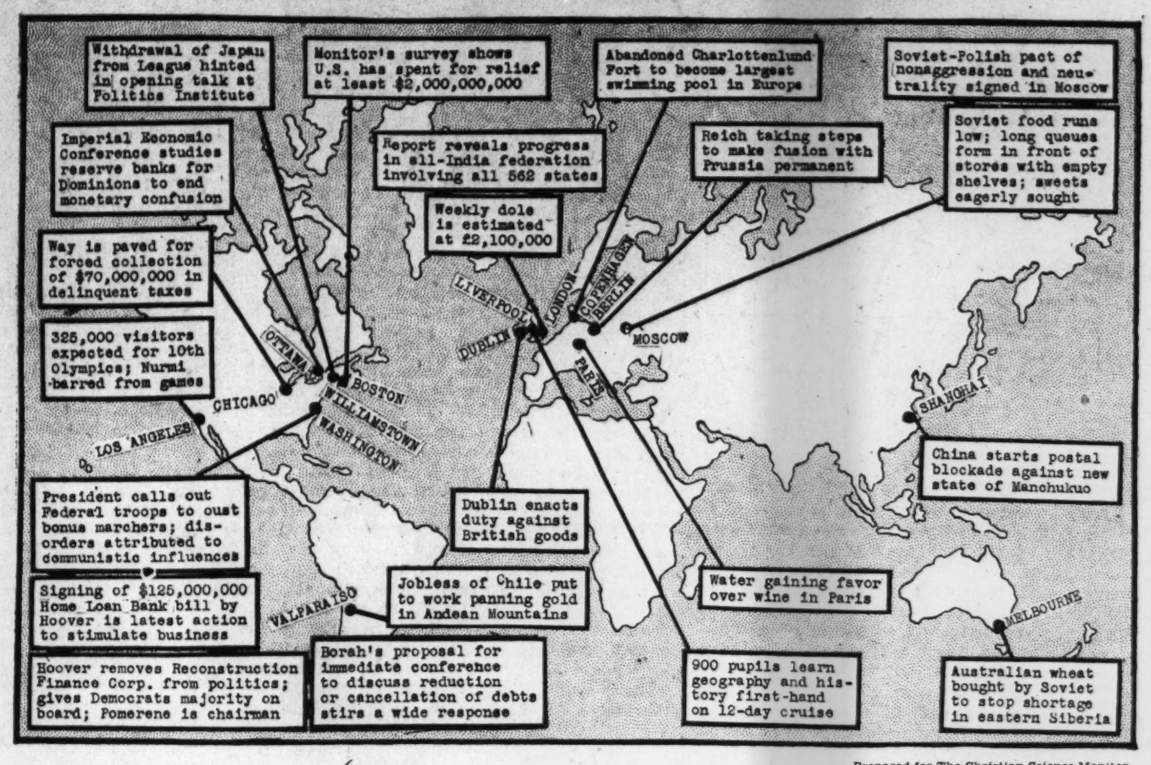
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Withdrawal of Japan from League hinted in opening talk at Politics Institute
Monitor's survey shows U.S. has spent for relief at least $2,000,000,000
Abandoned Charlottenlund Fort to become largest swimming pool in Europe
Soviet-Polish pact of nonaggression and neutrality signed in Moscow
Imperial Economic Conference studies reserve banks for Dominions to end monetary confusion
Report reveals progress in all-India federation involving all 562 states
Reich taking steps to make fusion with Prussia permanent
Soviet food runs low; long queues form in front of stores with empty shelves; sweets eagerly sought
Weekly dole is estimated at £2,100,000
Way is paved for forced collection of $70,000,000 in delinquent taxes
325,000 visitors expected for 10th Olympics; Nurmi barred from games
LIVERPOOL
LONDON
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
DUBLIN
MOSCOW
OTTAWA
BOSTON
CHICAGO
WILLIAMSTOWN
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
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SHANGHAI
China starts postal blockade against new state of Manchukuo
President calls out Federal troops to oust bonus marchers; disorders attributed to communistic influences
Dublin enacts duty against British goods
Signing of $125,000,000 Home Loan Bank bill by Hoover is latest action to stimulate business
Jobless of Chile put to work panning gold in Andean Mountains
Water gaining favor over wine in Paris
VALPARAISO
MELBOURNE
Hoover removes Reconstruction Finance Corp. from politics; gives Democrats majority on board; Pomerene is chairman
Borah's proposal for immediate conference to discuss reduction or cancellation of debts stirs a wide response
900 pupils learn geography and history first-hand on 12-day cruise
Australian wheat bought by Soviet to stop shortage in eastern Siberia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Meadow Jumping Mouse

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A READER and nature lover from Agawam, Mass., Mr. A. J. R., described this mouse perfectly in a letter asking whether he has seen a mouse or a pouched mammal. Though kangaroo-like in having long hind legs and jumping like these Australian creatures, the little meadow jumping mouse is not a marsupial but a true rodent.

"We have found them in previous years," he writes, "but this year they seem more plentiful. It is great fun to try to catch them as they bounce all over everywhere without any apparent ability to look ahead and see where they are going to land. After the hay is in and there is nothing left but the stubble, they will hide if they can, but offer no resistance to being picked up and stroked, though some then begin their hit-or-miss jumping.

"They are about eight inches long, dark fawn in color with occasionally many black hairs predominating on the back, the underparts are white or buff-white. I know other readers have seen these interesting creatures and would like to know more about them, for I've seen them in several places in New England."

Yes, and if you were to travel anywhere in the region bounded by Hudson's Bay, North Carolina, Oregon and southern Alaska you might expect to see them. We have two kinds of jumping mice in America, the meadow variety (which you have just described) and the larger, more handsome woodland jumping mouse, with pure white underparts and rich orange sides, the end of his tail tipped with white. This fellow makes his home along cool mountain streams where hemlocks and laurel meet to keep the gurgle of the swiftly running water a secret for themselves.

For food the meadow mouse depends largely upon the seeds of grasses, occasionally munching upon mushrooms or berries. Insects form the meat component of its diet. It hibernates for a much longer period than do most dormant creatures, spending from six to seven months in underground nests.

Its jumping habit is interesting. Usually it creeps and crawls about the grass in a manner designed to escape notice. Only when threatened with danger does it bring its long hind legs into play and begin to jump about. This is probably of use in surprising pursuers.

Miss F. B. of Bournemouth, Eng., asks if "the famous cherry trees in Washington, D. C., are the same kind that are grown at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, and in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Eng., and elsewhere; or if they are a species peculiar to Japan only?"

The famous Washington trees referred to as the "Japanese Cherry Trees" are native to Japan. All the forms of these trees which we have in this country are imported, or grafts of imported specimens. The same is true of those in Kew and elsewhere. Of course there are many native cherry trees in America and a great many which are called Japanese varieties. At Arnold Arboretum, Boston, will be found a great many species which have been collected from various corners of the globe by Harvard botanists.

J. M. T. of Albany, N. Y., in commenting on the article entitled "Carp" writes that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his romance "Sir Nigel" speaks of carp as a staple article of diet of the monks in a Hampshire Monastery in the year 1349.

This is nearly a century and a half earlier than the date given in this column for the first appearance of carp in early writings

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

KEEP your eyes open to your mercies. The man who forgets to be thankful has fallen asleep in life.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

In Lighter Vein

Duly Recorded

Recently there was a distinct earthquake shock which disturbed a small western city and rocked the municipal building so that the Councilmen, then in session, left without the usual ceremonies.

The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece. "On motion of the City Hall, the Council adjourned."—*The American Boy.*

Time From Contented Clocks

Little Mary was on a visit to her grandparents, and the old-fashioned grandfather clock in the hall was a source of wonderment to her. While she was standing before it her grandmother said to her from the next room, "Is the clock running, dear?"

"No, ma'am," promptly replied Mary. "It's just standing still and wagging its tail."—*Congregationalist.*

The Sage Speaks

He was about to be married, and was listening to advice from his various friends.

A wise old man said to him: "Now, my boy, if you want to be a success, be clean about the house; be kind and thoughtful; be kind to dumb animals; but, whatever you do, don't say, 'What a smart woman that is living next door!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

What They Say

Help Russia

"It is my belief there can be no disarmament of any moment, particularly land disarmament, until Russia is brought into the family of nations and amicable relations and clear understanding with all other powers are established; that there can be no economic health or stability in Europe, or the world, so long as this gigantic power, stupendous and incalculable in her natural wealth and her man-power, is writhing and struggling to escape her thraldom; and this will last so long as she is treated as an outlaw and denied an opportunity to enjoy the ordinary methods of credit and trade."—*Senator Borah.*

No Such Thing

"A gloomy Christian is an impossibility."—*Dr. Bruce Baxter, chaplain, University of Southern California.*

Religion

"Religion is not custom, nor habit, nor a man-made institution; religion is a science."—*Gwynne Dresser.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The moon's average distance from the earth is 240,000 miles—yet modern telescopes give a view of the moon which is equivalent to what could be seen by the naked eye if it were only fifty miles away

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corinthians—Notwithstanding the fact that "Corinth" is pronounced with short *o* as in cot, the *o* in "Corinthians" is "quick-long" as in obey, *Co-rin'-thih-anz* (each *i* as in it, *a* as in account). Avoid *Cahr-in'-the-unz.*

God-ward—The second syllable is sounded *-werd* (*e* as in maker). Accent, of course, is on the first.

Glory, glorious, glorify—The *o* is long as in glow.

Isaiah — Readers continue to inquire about this word, especially regarding the second syllable. Webster's first choice is *I-zay'-ya*, but *I-zi'-a* is obviously the choice in Great Britain.

Last, pass, path, fast—The *a* in each is the intermediate or one-dot *a* as in ask. Avoid giving it the flat short sound as in cat.

Shouldest—Two syllables, *shood'-est.* "Shouldst" is one.

Galatians—*Ga-lay'-shanz* (first *a* as in sofa, second as in ace, third as in account). Not *Geh-lay'-shunz.*

Lycaonia — *Lik-ay-o'-nih-a* (secondary stress on first syllable; each *i* short as in it, first *a* "quick-long" as in chaotic, *o* as in old, second *a* as in sofa).

Barnabas—Not *Bar'-na-bus.* The last vowel is as in account.

Joshua—Three syllables, *Josh'-u-a* (*o* as in odd, *u* as in unite, *a* as in sofa). Not *Josh'-wa.*

Eleazer—The first *e* is preferably short, *El-e-ay'-zar* (second *e* as in create, first *a* as in ace, second as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable). *E-le-ay'-zar* is second choice.

Declare, destroy, destructive, indestructive, desire, degree, derivative — Sound the first *e* as in create; do not allow it to lapse into short *i.*

Logos—Each *o* short as in lot, the phonetic respelling being approximately *Lah'-gahs.* Not *Lo'-gose.*

Æon—*E'-on* (*e* as in key, *o* as in odd).

Origin, moral, forever—The *o* in these words is short as in hot, the phonetic respelling being approximately *ahr'-ih-jin, mahr'-al, fahr-ev'-er.*

The first, of course, is not to be confused with "original," with its "quick-long" *o*; the first syllable of the second word should not be sounded like the first syllable of "mortal," with its circumflex *o*, and the *o* in the third should not be pronounced like the first vowel in "forge" (long as in old).

Blaspheme — The verb is accented on the second syllable, *blas-feme'.* The *a*, by the way, is not short as in blank, but intermediate as in ask.

Phenomena—The second *e* is not short, but, like the first, is "quick-long" as in create; *fe-nom'-e-na.* Not *fe-nah'-men-a.*

Improvisation — The *s* is sounded preferably as *s*, not *z.* Webster's first choice is *im-prov-ih-say'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable; each *i* as in it, *o* short as in prod, *a* as in ace, *u* as in circus).

Academics—Not to be confused with "academies."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: Many local grocers are husking green corn this season before putting it on display. Truth in advertising could hardly go farther.

San Francisco Chronicle: A dollar certainly goes farther if it is in the pocket of a shopper who is looking for a parking space.

Humorist: A new house recently collapsed in a London suburb. The neighbors still maintain that, although the gramophone kept them awake, they did not knock on the wall

Life: One redeeming feature about the man who made a hole in one is that he hasn't any motion pictures of it to show you.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Seedtime and Harvest . . . Shall Not Cease'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"THE Good Samaritan of the Air" is the title given to a local radio lecturer who has done much to relieve the distress of those whose regular employment has been temporarily suspended. Through her appeals, a bank with large real estate holdings learned of the predicament of these people and offered the use of 300 acres of farm land.

A large machinery company gave two tractors for use in the farming project, and the city officials provided tents to house the men who go to the country to raise potatoes and other vegetables to be distributed among the needy of the city.

The use of a near-by cannery has been offered, so that an overproduction of perishable foods may be conserved.

The men work in shifts of one week each, from 300 to 500 going at a time. The constructive employment is of mental and physical benefit to the men, and many of them have expressed gratitude for the work, which in this case carries a double blessing.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Soviet Union has but one magazine catering to the women of the country, the Rabotnitza ("Working Woman")?

Eleven billion linear feet of words are printed each year in the United States?

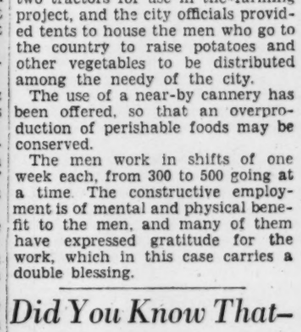
The annual per capita sugar consumption in the United States is in excess of 98 pounds?

Dolls that said "papa" and "mama" were invented as early as 1824?

There are no local elections in Washington, D. C.?

Ohio is the only state whose official flag is pennant shaped?

Telephone Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In this puzzle you will see a picture of the modern telephone dial, the letters being in groups of three, with the numbers beneath. By using the correct letters from each group as indicated by the following numbers, see if you can spell out the name of a famous person. Can you identify this person?

2, 5, 3, 9, 2, 6, 3. 3, 7,—2, 3, 5, 5.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hour Glass Puzzle:

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HOUSE
END
D
BIT
CHAIR
BALLOTS

(Sun Dial.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Disarmament Is Good in Itself

THE arguments both for and against disarmament have often been badly stated, and at Geneva they have sometimes been placed on the wrong ground. Especially is this the case in the endless controversy as to whether disarmament or security should come first. Those who plead for disarmament usually assert that security will be automatically assured, and they support their thesis with a wealth of relevant observations. But the advocates of security first are not altogether wrong when they assert that if countries wish to fight they will fight at whatever level of armaments they may find themselves; and that when the World War began many of the arms which it is now sought to abolish did not exist or existed only in rudimentary form.

The truth is that the connection between security and disarmament has been overemphasized. They are two separate subjects. There is indeed a link between them, but it is a mistake to affirm that the reduction of armaments and surrender of stipulated weapons will as a matter of course prevent the outbreak of war.

It is because the discussion has been placed on this false terrain that no greater progress has been made at Geneva. By all means, let it be affirmed—for it is demonstrably true—that the race in armaments can only end in war, and that the agreed and simultaneous reduction of armaments, by reversing the process, will strengthen the sentiment for peace. But do not let us place ourselves argumentatively at the mercy of those who point out that men fought with bows and arrows before gunpowder was invented or airplanes dreamed of.

The case for disarmament is sufficiently, is indeed overwhelmingly, strong in itself. If it is admitted that fighting is possible on a reduced scale, it must also be conceded that fighting is still more possible if all the nations are arming themselves to the teeth. If security is not a logical outcome of the abolition of submarines and the prohibition of bombing airplanes, it would be absurd to contend that security can be attained by allowing each nation to build more and bigger ships and to perfect its instruments of destruction.

Even though we leave security entirely out of the picture, it is surely evident that there is no gain for mankind in the general strengthening of armies, the mutual manufacture of asphyxiating gases, the common menace of explosive and incendiary products. That way is not only useless but perilous.

Assuming, then, for the sake of argument, though it is clearly not true, that it is the unfortunate fate of mankind to continue to fight, irresistible common sense would still peremptorily counsel a universal reduction of armaments on financial, moral, and humanitarian grounds. Were security not in question, it would be grotesquely unreasonable to neglect the opportunity of descending to an all-round lower level of armaments.

That is the primary and unanswerable argument for disarmament. Security is another matter, which depends not only on disarmament but on a variety of other considerations, mostly political. We should be prepared, however, to assert that relative security for mankind will clearly be achieved by the surrender of the more aggressive, costly, destructive, and cruel weapons, and by the diminution of fighting forces. Defensively, every country would be, in relation to other countries, just as strong. Offensively, it would be undoubtedly weaker. Moreover, a general decrease of armaments would make for a relative security by lessening fear of war.

Security is a political problem to be faced, and to be solved, by the coöperation of the nations in the organization of peace. The study of the methods of organizing peace, and their execution, can and should be undertaken at the same time as the study and execution of methods of disarmament. But essentially the two problems are separate though parallel; and it should be clearly laid down that the absence of absolute security is not a good reason for the postponement of disarmament, which can be accomplished immediately, drastically, and with immense beneficial effects to every nation, without waiting for the more complicated process of building an impregnable tower of peace in which security shall be absolute.

Silver at Ottawa

SILVER notions at Ottawa have become clearer. If Mr. Leopold S. Amery, former British Cabinet Minister, may be taken for a guide (and he is said to be close to the members of the Currency Committee), the threat of a recrudescence of Bryanism will not come off. The "remonetization of silver," according to Mr. Amery, means two things: first, an increase in the silver content of subsidiary coinage, and, secondly, the use of silver as a backing for currency issues.

Both schemes could come into effect without necessarily involving bimetallism. They would be permissible under the wing of the gold standard. Take the case of the gold standard United States. Only 40 per cent in gold is required as backing for Federal Reserve note issue. The remaining 60 per cent can be filled out with commercial bills and government bonds. Much the same system operates in normal times in other countries. "If commercial bills and government bonds are so used, and do not derogate from the standing of the gold standard, why not silver?" it is asked—though there is a difference and an expense involved.

The other scheme, if adopted, would be a kind of British amende honorable to silver. Before the war British subsidiary coinage was nine-tenths silver. As a post-war economy measure, the British Government reduced it to five-tenths. Other countries followed suit, and millions of ounces of silver, in consequence, came trooping on to the world market, competing with commercial supplies. Later India was encouraged to adopt the gold standard, and the Delhi authorities sought to induce the Indian population to use paper money instead of hard silver. As a result of both measures, more millions of ounces came out of India to harass the commercial suppliers.

The silver advocates have scored an initial victory at Ottawa in getting Mr. H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Industry, elected chairman of the currency committee. Mr. Stevens was the sponsor of a contemplated billion-dollar loan in silver to China. Frustrated in this plan, which China cold-shouldered before it had attained the dimensions of a proposal, he turned to other methods of pleading the cause of silver. He is now in a position to do the metal a service much more practicable, and perhaps more valuable, than that flowing from adhesion to the two Amery schemes. This is to gain from the Indian delegation a pledge that in the event of India's return to the gold standard it will come to some understanding with the commercial silver producers so as to make the competition between them less hurtful to silver prices.

The Bonus Riots

NOT the Government, but those who incited and misled the "bonus army" in its futile gesture, must bear the primary responsibility for the riots in Washington. The Government had gone to the extreme of forbearance in face of an implied threat of intimidation which finally broke out in violence.

Indeed, if there can be any criticism of the authorities, it is that they did not sufficiently discourage the movement at its inception. In Washington the police helped the veterans—and some apparently who were not veterans—to find food and shelter. Congress offered them transportation home. Twice orders were rescinded for the evacuation of property required for construction which would provide employment.

But the chief blame attaches to public and private agencies which facilitated the march on the capital. If other communities had followed the example of Cleveland, where police stopped 1000 men who were attempting to seize trains, there probably would have been no threatening encampment in Washington.

It was natural that everyone should sympathize with the plight of the individual citizens who sought relief from the Government. But 10,000 individual petitioners are very different from an "army" of 10,000 invading the capital and threatening to camp there until its demands were met. And the right of citizens to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances is a very different thing from the use of mob pressure to coerce the Government.

In the main the bonus army showed commendable restraint in its conduct in Washington. It did not consciously, perhaps, mean to use force. But the mere assembling of an army of discontented men contained the threat of force, a threat which was fulfilled in the final unfortunate clash with police. With the police unable to handle the situation, there was nothing for the President to do but call in a small force of regular army troops to meet this open and violent defiance of law and order.

The attack on the police has destroyed much of the popular sympathy for the bonus marchers, and public opinion will support the measures taken to finally disperse them and clear up their camps. This firm action should end a situation which had become a reproach to the nation. But it does not end the conditions which fundamentally caused that situation and which are equally a reproach to the nation.

Unemployment and political demagoguery caused the bonus march. The Government has now "evacuated" its immediate problem. But the problem of the bonus marchers is not removed. They are merely spread out again over the country, added to the armies of jobless men in other cities. They are still unemployed, and perhaps even more desperate. The basic problem presented by the bonus army will be solved only when America has "evacuated" the mismanagement which makes unemployment, and the sentimentality which fosters political demagoguery.

Old Lines for New Clothes

LIKE the horse you can lead to water, you can coax a man into a new suit but you cannot get him to go out in it until his fancy as well as his figure conforms to the cut. So a decision just made public from the International Association of Clothing Designers' convention in New York seems a bold one. It is that peg-top trousers, accentuated waists and broad shoulders must return in men's wear.

The backward turn in styles for women has so widely revived recollection of the Gibson girl that an attempt to revive the Gibson man might be thought in order. But men feel funny that way. And if their tendency to cling to last year's fedora extends to other sections of the wardrobe, the clothing designers will have to employ some subtle designs to put over their latest idea of reform.

It might be argued, of course, that the peg-top trouser was popular for a number of years at Oxford and Cambridge—no doubt at Harvard and Yale as well. It might be pointed out that it doesn't really matter whether the superfluity in a pair of trousers is at the top or bottom, and that a generation that has learned to steer a clear course through society in bell-bottoms should be able to sail along in peg-tops without having to take a reef in them except in a heavy wind. As for the broad shoulders and accentuated waists—the arguments will have to fit the occasion, and no less the individual.

The success or failure of the clothing designers to impose their will on the sterner sex must be left for future historians to discuss. The significance of their move, however, already is the basis of much philosophical comment. Does it portend a return to the good old peg-top ideas of yesterday? Are we about to adventure in the contentment of a simpler era? Only one thing is sure: Whoever habitually scoffs at his wife's submission to fashion's decrees will have to conceal his admiration for his neighbor's new broad shoulders—when, as and if padded—and will do well to keep forever out of peg-tops—if he can.

Millions to Make Beer Drinkers

"IF BEER comes back, it must be advertised," states Mr. Louis H. Engel in Advertising and Selling, and the scope and extent of that advertising would probably run into the millions of dollars, according to communications obtained from four of the largest brewers. "Brewers are agreed on the necessity of plugging beer on an extensive scale—particularly after the public slakes its first enthusiastic thirst," is his comment.

The Schlitz Company, for instance, telegraphed that if a free beer trade were permitted, it would "again take its place among the largest national advertisers and expend large sums for advertising its products in newspapers." Mr. August A. Busch, head of the Anheuser-Busch Company, said:

> If . . . we can start with half of our pre-prohibition volume we will spend at least $1,000,000 in the first year and approximately the same amount annually. Newspapers, billboards, also signs and dealer helps will be mediums primarily used.

Fred Pabst would "probably spend $500,000 to $750,000 in all forms of advertising."

Tremendous advertising campaigns to build the appetite for intoxicants are planned, it is said, to break within twenty-four to forty-eight hours if beer should be legalized. If drinking is now being carried on in the extensive manner claimed for it by many wets, why this need to spend millions to develop a thirst for beer? Obviously, those closest to actual conditions realize that a thirst must be built if the brewing industries are to prosper, and build they will by investing fortunes in adroit programs to create beer appetites.

Who will acquire the thirst for beer, and who will pay for it? Questions that should be considered by every parent!

By using every tool of cunning persuasion known to the highly specialized profession of advertising, beer drinking would be placed before each man, woman and child as a happy and desirable pastime. This subtle influence for alcoholism would enter the homes in many newspapers and magazines. On the streets billboards and electric signs would flash their messages to each child at play, as well as to the parents. One would not be able to ride in a street car or bus without being reminded to drink beer.

Just as millions have been spent by the cigarette industry to open up a huge outlet for cigarettes by breaking down the barriers against smoking among women, so, if beer comes back, would millions be poured out to bring beer into the home and the flower of the home into the saloon. Always the shrewd anticipation behind such huge advertising appropriations is that "it pays to advertise" . . . even beer. For each million spent to build the thirst for beer, millions upon millions more dollars would flow back into the pockets of the brewers.

Many who passively accept the idea of the return of beer have no thought of drinking beer or introducing it to their families. Yet, with the return of beer commercially produced, their most strenuous efforts would not be able to keep the lure of beer drinking from reaching all the members of their families and coming into the home to parade there the false pleasures of intoxicants. The time to stop the flow of such a force is before it is legalized into action.

Filling Stations for Horses

ALTHOUGH gasoline stations are usually thought of as filling only automobile tanks, there are exceptions. In New Orleans they are filling horses as well as tanks. To be sure, the filling in one case is of water and in the other of gasoline, but in both cases they are essential to keeping Lizzie (when the horse is a mare) on the go. It is a humanitarian movement that easily might be adopted in other cities.

Some of the larger municipalities have watering stations for horses, maintained by organizations devoted to the promotion of kindness to animals, but even these are usually few and far between. Gasoline stations are particularly well equipped and located to take care of horses needing water at practically no expense. It is doubtful if the horses, prejudiced as they may be against the automobile, would object to drinking in the midst of a beautiful grove of red, green, blue, or yellow gasoline pumps, so long as their waterers made no effort to convince them of the superiority of any airplane grades of H^2O or sought to prevail upon them to take a trial tankful of some pink product that would slake their thirst for a couple of miles more than do the grades that spring from the public water supply.

It was a happy thought on the part of the owners of the New Orleans gasoline stations. There are not enough horses nowadays plodding along the hard pavements to make the kindly action an interference with "regular business." And, if the idea spreads, the stations are thick enough in almost every city to guarantee a horse a gratuitous drink on nearly every street corner.

Editorial Notes

Their success in developing a nitrogen fertilizer that will permit seven cows to graze where only four grazed before makes it apparent that the British, in their efforts to make England more self-sustaining, are not only letting but making grass grow under their feet.

Imposition of a small toll on the St. Louis municipal bridge across the Mississippi for the purpose of raising $1,000,000 annually for unemployment relief would seem to be a very direct and efficient method of bridging this budget gap

The Background of the Socialist State in Chile

By PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

THE concurrence of forces and trends in Chile, until recently antagonistic, has resulted in the Socialist revolution. A political current with liberal and Socialistic objectives crossing an economic whirlpool of discontent and suffering has brought forth the first Socialistic state in the history of the New World.

A Chilean was once asked how the Chileans of the interior of his Republic worked and lived. With a fleeting smile he replied, "They do nothing, there is no 'interior' in my country." In more serious vein he went on to say that this explained in large part the absence of "tropicalness" in the Chilean character. Truly there can hardly be an interior in a land 2000 miles long, with an average width less than the distance between New York City and Philadelphia. Furthermore, the habitable land, beginning at the very shores of a tricky, tempestuous sea, rises to the peaks of volcanic and eternally snow-clad mountains. Moreover, much of this land is desert and much of the rest is not suitable to cultivation.

By "tropicalness" was meant the leisurely manner, the florid speech and the emotional nature of peoples who dwell in larger and warmer lands. The Chileans have no room to be expansive and uncontrolled, no time to waste in graceful gestures and little occasion to orate aimlessly about sunsets and violets. Not even in colonial times could they take life easily. From the first they had to fight a grand but forbidding nature and the most warlike Indians found in America. They won both fights and a sign of their sportsmanship is the little metal representations of Caupolicán, the great Araucanian warrior, that most Chileans wear on their lapels.

These struggles developed the Chileans into a hardy, tempered, disciplined and active people. They learned coöperation much as their New England brethren had learned it on the rock-bound coasts of New England. Whether it be the peon—the famous roto—the landed aristocrat or the more recent industrialist and engineer, physical and mental courage are outstanding attributes of Chileans. Proud and practical are they too.

* * *

It is no wonder then that the political history of Chile has been one of steadiness and stability. From 1833 to 1861 has been called the period of the aristocratic Republic. This was the heyday of the landed aristocrat. The elections of 1861—and Chilean elections have usually been genuine elections—ushered in the era of the liberal aristocrats who introduced a number of needed reforms. Exactly thirty years later, after the only revolution in Chilean history between 1833 and 1924, ministerial responsibility and a more truly democratic form of government was wrested from the aristocrats.

This slow democratization was speeded up in 1920 when the first man of the people was elected President, Don Arturo Alessandri; it would have been, that is, if a deadlock with the Congress and a revolution had not intervened. When Col. Carlos Ibañez made himself President, democratic reforms appeared too reactionary and a comprehensive program of social legislation passed by executive decree and other methods came to awaken a dispirited people, accustomed to slowly and grudgingly given reforms, to the conviction that social justice was actually attainable.

The colonial superstructure which had been giving away but gradually, groaned with the pressure of these rapid changes. The foundations of the nation were rocked and society was uprooted when the economic debacle of 1930 laid low the remaining props of the two old régimes, the colonial and the republican.

While this internal trend was unfolding itself another grew. It is too common a phenomenon to need elaboration. Always a proud and patriotic people, the nationalism of the Chileans was fanned into a flame by the successful War of the Pacific (1879-1883), and from that time it has been swelling until it is as high and strong as the very Chilean Andes themselves.

These then are the political trends.

A Spanish padre gazed out on his garden one morning and lo! some of his plants were higher than the others. He had brought from the Andean deserts some barren soil and thrown it into a corner until he could discover the nature of the peculiar properties it exhibited when fire was brought near it. And it had fertilized the soil where it lay. He had discovered nitrate of soda! Two hundred years later, in 1818, an Englishman opened the first nitrate of soda plant. Twenty-two years later the first foreign shipment went on its way and from that day until the World War Chile maintained undisputed and exclusive control over the markets of a product that brought her revenues, wealth and prosperity. Nitrate took its place beside copper. Copper and nitrates, whose histories need not be repeated here, were the apparently inexhaustible but almost sole source of wealth of a hard-working and orderly people.

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All Chile's eggs were in one basket. Hard-pressed peoples needed a substitute for the padre's discovery. Germans developed synthetic nitrates and the basket fell with a crash. The monopoly and the spell were broken. While frantic efforts were being made to save a tragic situation, another calamity attacked the Chilean economic structure. Copper prices fell, all prices fell. Great loans had been floated in the world's new credit center and the payments on their service came with annoying and deadening regularity. The fountain of credit not only dried up, but everything else, and Chile found herself for the first time in her history obliged to default on her bonded indebtedness.

Hope came again for a brief moment when Cosach, the Compañia Salitrera Chilena, or the Chilean Nitrate Company, was formed. All the nitrate interests of Chileans and of North Americans and Britishers in Chile entered into partnership with the Chilean Government to save the day. The arrangements are technical and to describe them would serve no purpose. Nor, as a Chilean writer has said, would it serve any purpose to determine whether the opposition of the Chileans to this combine is valid in fact. For, almost as soon as the terms of its charter were known a nationalist clamor arose against the executive "who had sold Chile to North American capitalists." Whether this was the case or not, perhaps a majority of the Chileans believed that it was true.

Cosach served as much as anything else to cause Chileans to examine their own national resources, their industries and their productive processes. Many had never realized how much foreign capital was invested in their land, how many industries were controlled by North American and European capitalists. And in a period when North Americans were taking their own bankers to task and laying at their doors the blame for a world cataclysm, ignorant Chileans, and well-educated ones, too, for that matter, can hardly be blamed for seeking to shift much of the responsibility for their woes on Uncle Sam's children. Uncle Shylock to them.

Despair and destitution seemed to face the Chilean people. Government after government, solution after solution, failed.

* * *

A trend of a century in the direction of political and social justice; many decades of an intense nationalism recently inflamed by fagots saturated with unreasoning fear, hatred and suspicion of foreign capitalists; and an economic collapse that came later than it did in other lands, but with a suddenness and completeness that would have annihilated a less hardy people, have led them, now fully aware of their rights, awake to newer possibilities, and but recently so tantalizingly near to a goal many had thought beyond their reach, to venture into something different.

Absolute and limited constitutional monarchies were thrown off by the Chileans. They tried aristocratic and plutocratic governments and democracy tinged with Socialism. None has put them in effective reach of their newly acquired ideal: an opportunity for all, work for all, comfort for all, justice for all. They still look forward, and apparently a large part of them hope that state Socialism may accomplish what other forms of government have failed to do.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Two-Thirds Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The discussion involving the two-thirds rule which prevails in the Democratic Party is of peculiar interest to me because my grandfather was a Virginia leader in urging its adoption in Baltimore in 1832.

According to family papers the liberal element in Virginia opposed the two-thirds rule but the slave owners of eastern Virginia, headed by Houlder Hudgins, of Clifton Plantation, entered the convention at Baltimore with the voting proxies of seventeen counties of Virginia, and the support of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. This gave them control of the Virginia delegation and the other southern states followed in rapid succession.

The Richmond Enquirer of that period carried a full page and extolled the late Houlder Hudgins, then thirty-four years of age, as carrying the day with his fiery demand for the two-thirds rule. It should be added that the motive was to place in the South the veto power if it should ever appear that an anti-slavery nominee was threatened. That was the reason for the rule.

Those bitter days have passed and, as slavery no longer exists, and we have no sectional differences, I for one, would like to see the two-thirds rule abandoned and the majority rule adopted—although in politics I frequently find myself at variance with the Democratic Party which my able grandfather so loyally supported.

Across the documents bearing on this subject Houlder Hudgins wrote: "It would have been a blunder not to have included the two-thirds rule in the tenets of the Democratic Party." At another point he wrote: "Without it (the veto power) Virginia would have withdrawn from the convention."

EUGENE HUDGINS.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Public Issue and Private Example

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this period of human progress, when the attention of a great part of the world is drawn to the effort of the United States of America to stop the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating beverages, since it has already outlawed them under the Constitution upon which its Government rests, it is of paramount importance for the individual to keep clear and exact as to the issues involved and his obligation of right example.

As the inherent right and power of a nation to frame a law completely prohibiting intoxicating beverages is a point at issue, it is not only clarifying but incumbent upon the citizen to hold well in mind that the consensus of the highest legal judgment our nation affords has supported such legislative right and power.

Many states had become convinced of this and had exercised this right before the enactment of the federal amendment which unified the expressed conviction of the greater portion of the country. The opinion rendered by Mr. Taft, while holding office as Chief Justice of the United States, was, in part, this: "The State has the power to subject those members of society who might indulge in the use of such liquor without injury to themselves to a deprivation of access to liquor in order to remove temptation from those whom its use would demoralize and to avoid the abuses which follow in its train."

Nor is the right which the Government has exercised with regard to alcohol, exercised for the first time now and here. As Professor Bushee points out in his book, "Economics and Sociology":

> But customs, such as polygamy, the sale of children, the keeping of slaves, the drinking of intoxicating liquors, have not aways been considered vices. And actually our moral codes have been changed not merely by differences in interpretation of already existing moral rules but by the addition of subordinate rules to the original basic regulations of social life. These changes in moral codes are brought about through the influence of altered social conditions, requiring greater restraint on the part of the individual and more active coöperation for the social good.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

A Plan for Debt Reduction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One gathers from the special articles in the Monitor, that sooner or later Europe is going to ask this country to reduce, if not cancel, the national debts owed the United States.

It seems to this writer that the only form of cancellation satisfactory to the American people would be to agree that we would annually remit to each debtor nation the amount it had reduced its military expenditures under the present annual amount. This would be possible because the American people could retire the bonded debt which represents those European loans by using the military savings it could make in its turn as the result of greater world safety. ALFRED PEARSON.
Toledo, Ohio.

Time Clock vs. Trustworthiness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I take the liberty of dissenting from the approval which you gave in your issue of June 30 to the practice of the Lynn Boys' Club, which requires each member to punch a time clock when he enters and when he leaves, and to take the punched slips home to his parents as evidence of where he spent the evening.

Do you not believe in teaching boys and girls to be trustworthy and to know that they are trusted? The Lynn system will inevitably, in my opinion tend to make the boys who are subjected to it untrustworthy, evasive and dishonest; not only as to where they spend their evenings but in more important matters as well, both before and after they have grown away from the possibility of restraint by a time clock.

Trustworthiness cannot be developed by such methods.
Rutledge, Penna. C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.